

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

### *Asia & Pacific*

Vol IV No 023

3 February 1982

## JAPAN

Suzuki Modifies Stance on Defense Spending	C 1
Abe Discusses Joint Arms Research in Diet	C 1
Reiteration of Statement	C 1

## NORTH KOREA

Democratization of South Seen as 'Fundamental'	D 1
[NODONG SINMUN 31 Jan]	
NODONG SINMUN Hits Chon's 'Confrontation Policy' [2 Feb]	D 1
CPRF Scores Sentencing of Students in South	D 2
Thai Paper Reports Interview with Kim Yong-nam	D 3
[NATION REVIEW 2 Feb]	
VRPR: Succession Issue Solved by Kim Chong-il	D 4
GFTUK Holds Second Plenary Session 31 Jan-1 Feb	D 5
Polish Trade Delegation Arrives for Talks 2 Feb	D 5

## SOUTH KOREA

Major Parties Urge North To Accept New Proposals	E 1
[KOREA HERALD 2 Feb]	
KOREA TIMES Views Unification Minister's Plan [2 Feb]	E 1
Austrian Foreign Minister Gives Press Conference	E 2
Prime Minister Addresses National Issues on TV	E 3
[KOREA HERALD 3 Feb]	
Deficit With 10 Major Trade Partners Worsening	E 3
Seoul Reports Kim Chong-il, Kim Song-ae Discord	E 4

## KAMPUCHEA

Hun Sen Arrives in Paris for PCF Congress	H 1
Hun Sen Protests Pol Pot Group's Presence at UN	H 1
Chan Si, Nuon Sareth Address Industry Conference	H 1
Keo Chanda Addresses Phnom Penh Trade Meeting	H 2
Remarks at Closing	H 2
Keo Chanda Addresses Phnom Penh Police Meeting	H 3
Yos Por Receives Islamic Development Bank Group	H 3
Yos Por Attends Peace in Europe Meeting	H 3
USSR Leaders Thanked for Anniversary Greetings	H 4
SRV Leaders Thanked for Anniversary Greetings	H 4
Leaders' Messages	H 4
Hun Sen Message	H 5
Agricultural Reportage for 25-31 Jan Period	H 5
VODK Notes Cutting of Rail Track in Kaos Kralor	H 6

## LAOS

PRC Foreign Policy, 'Interference' Condemned	I 1
SIANG PASASON Notes Support for Peace Policy [30 Jan]	I 1
Strengthening of All-People's Defense Urged [SIANG PASASON 29 Jan]	I 3
PRK Delegation Meets Sali Vongkhamsoo, Departs	I 4
Kaysone Phomvihane Meets Australian Envoy	I 4

## THAILAND

Official Sees No Change in ASEAN Policy on DK [POST 3 Feb]	J 1
POST Reports Firing at Kampuchean Border [3 Feb]	J 1
Border Crossings Noted	J 2
Official on 'Voluntary Relocation' of Refugees [NATION REVIEW 28 Jan]	J 2
Talks Regarding Vietnamese 'Land People' Continue [NATION REVIEW 28 Jan]	J 3
POST: SRV 'Pirates' Release Fishing Trawlers [2 Feb]	J 4
High-Level Committee Set Up To Tackle Opium	J 5
Seven SAP Members Resign From Parliament	J 5

## VIETNAM

Press Marks 53d Anniversary of Communist Party	K 1
NHAN DAN Editorial [3 Feb]	K 1
QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Editorial [3 Feb]	K 2
Army Paper Welcomes Soviet Marshal's Visit [QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Feb]	K 3
Vo Van Kiet 28 Dec Speech on Assault Youth [NHAN DAN 6 Jan]	K 4
French Communist Party Congress Greeted	K 12
VCP Greetings Message	K 12
3 Feb NHAN DAN Editorial	K 13
Nguyen Duy Trinh Arrives in Paris 1 Feb	K 14
U.S. 'Propaganda Campaign' Against Poland Hit [NHAN DAN 3 Feb]	K 14

## INDONESIA

Singapore Foreign Minister Meets With Suharto	N 1
Mokhtar Comments on Khmer Rouge Rejection	N 1
Prawiro Message to Regional Group of 77 Meeting	N 2

## MALAYSIA &amp; SINGAPORE

## MALAYSIA

Mahathir: Malaysia May Change Stand on DK	O 1
STRAITS TIMES Views ASEAN Kampuchean Efforts [30 Jan]	O 1
Joint Communique Signed With Saudi Arabia	O 2

## SINGAPORE

Iraqi Vice President Leads Delegation on Visit	O 3
Meeting With Rajaratnam	O 3
Meeting With Nair	O 3

SUZUKI MODIFIES STANCE ON DEFENSE SPENDING

OW031121 Tokyo KYODO in English 1114 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 3 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, apparently remodifying an earlier stance, told the Diet Wednesday that Japan needn't spend more than 1 percent of its gross national product for defense purposes. Replying to questions by opposition members at a House of Representatives Budget Committee meeting, the prime minister said that he saw no necessity of changing the government's decision in 1976 to keep defense spending within the limit of 1 percent of GNP.

In earlier sessions of the Diet committee, Suzuki expressed his readiness to take a flexible approach toward the government decision. Suzuki said in Wednesday's session, however, that defense expenditures should not exceed the 1 percent limit if the Defense Agency works out its fiscal 1983-1987 five-year buildup plan "as I have instructed."

ABE DISCUSSES JOINT ARMS RESEARCH IN DIET

OW011305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1253 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Feb 1 (KYODO) -- Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, said Monday that joint research and development of military technology between Japan and the United States is outside of a government policy banning arms export. Speaking at a House of Representatives committee meeting, Abe said the policy applies only when "jointly developed weapons or military technology are exported." Even then, Defense Agency officials said at the session, the U.S. forces in Japan are "not outlawed" to bring such arms out of Japan under the Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement.

The remarks, interpreted as an apparent sign of easing the policy as far as the United States is concerned, touched off an immediate objection by the opposition camp. Masashi Ishibashi, a senior member of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), described the government stance as abandoning the policy, a product of Japan's peace Constitution which rejects "war potential."

"It seems the government means to say (such arms and military technology) can be exported anywhere if they go through the U.S. forces in Japan," Ishibashi said.

## Reiteration of Statement

OW020345 Tokyo KYODO in English 0329 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Feb 2 (KYODO) -- Japan's anti-weapon export policy does not apply to joint development of new arms or military technology with other countries, a top government official said Tuesday. Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, told reporters after a Cabinet session that the three-point policy, however, bans the exports of "something" which has been created as a result of such joint development. Abe thus reiterated his earlier statement at a Diet committee Monday.

DEMOCRATIZATION OF SOUTH SEEN AS 'FUNDAMENTAL'

SK010515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 1 (KCNA) -- If the South Korean rulers have even the slightest desire to solve the reunification question, they must not bring forward such useless stuff as the "proposal on general elections" with loud advertisement but abolish the fascist rule and take practical steps for the democratisation of society. NODONG SINMUN January 31 says this in a signed article headlined "Liquidation of the Military Terror Rule and Democratisation of South Korean Society Are Fundamental Demand for Country's Reunification."

Noting that Chon Tu-hwan the puppet is now kicking up much ado as if his "proposal" were a new one for the solution of the reunification question, the article says: The reunification question cannot be discussed under the condition in which the present military fascist rule is left intact in South Korea. It is one of the fundamental problems of primary importance for the reunification of the country to abolish the military fascist rule and realise the democratisation of society in South Korea.

Today, one of the actual obstacles to the reunification is the repressive policy of the military fascist clique trampling underfoot the democratic freedom and rights of the South Korean people and putting down their desire for national reunification.

Discourse on the reunification question should not be a monopoly of any specific person. All people should be allowed to freely discuss it and actively participate in the patriotic movement for it. Only under such conditions is it possible to achieve national concord and unity.

To democratise South Korean society is a pressing and fundamental demand for the peaceful reunification of the country. Actual obstacles should be removed to open up the road of reunification by realizing the democratisation of South Korean society. This can be possible only when an end is put to the military fascist rule and to its repressive policy in South Korea.

The "national security law" and other fascist laws which suppress the democratic liberties and rights of the people in South Korea must be abrogated and repressive ruling machines abolished. The formation and activities of democratic and patriotic political parties and organisations which call for national reunification should be all legalised and freedom of speech, the press, assembly, demonstration and association, freedom of idea and expression and freedom of political activities by thoroughly guaranteed to the people.

If the South Korean puppets persist in their "proposal" and "agreement" while turning away from these pressing and fundamental problems, they will be unable to escape bitter denunciation at home and abroad as the fascist hangmen and foe of reunification. The present rulers of South Korea must give up the "two Koreas" policy, apologize to the nation for such criminal slaughtering of fellow countrymen as the Kwangju massacre, unconditionally release illegally arrested Kim Tae-chung and all other democratic figures and patriotic people and nullify all the penalties inflicted upon them.

NODONG SINMUN HITS CHON'S 'CONFRONTATION POLICY'

SK021142 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1100 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 2 (KCNA) -- In his recent "unification proposal" traitor Chon Tu-hwan feigned concern for "unification", not uttering a single word about the renunciation of his anticommunist confrontation policy, an essential requisite to national reunification, points out NODONG SINMUN Tuesday.



This, it adds, revealed his intention to bar reunification and perpetuate division by persistently inciting the consciousness of confrontation within the nation.

In an article titled "National Reunification and Anticommunist Confrontation Are Incompatible," the paper says: The question of our country's reunification is not a question of one side vanquishing the other or being vanquished by the other, but a question of terminating foreign domination and interference and achieving national sovereignty on a nationwide scale and removing distrust and confrontation between the North and the South and realising national unity.

If the North or the South tries to force its ideology and social system on the other, it will only deepen the division and, furthermore, spell the tragedy of armed conflicts, far from bringing reunification. The anticommunist confrontation policy pursued by the Chon Tu-hwan clique today is a criminal policy to destroy communism and force its reactionary ruling system on the whole of Korea. The puppets are frantically raising provocative rackets against us, shouting themselves hoarse for "prevailing over communism" and "destroying communism". As if their outcries of anticommunism are not enough, they are openly preparing for a war, shipping in lethal weapons more massively from the United States under the slogan of "anticommunism," "victory over communism" and "destruction of communism."

Due to the anticommunist manoeuvres of the present military fascist group, the tensions between the North and the South are growing still more acute and a constant danger of a war breaking out any moment is felt in our country. Neither national unity nor national reunification can be expected any time under such situation. It is a foolish dream to have a "unification" after destroying communism when there is a strongly rooted socialist system in the northern half of the republic; it means in fact giving up reunification and driving the country deeper into the danger of a war.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is the main force obstructing reunification and the shock force for the splittist line in South Korea. If his clique truly want reunification, it should seek national reconciliation and unity and remove the elements obstructive to North-South collaboration, instead of pursuing the anticommunist confrontation policy. The anticommunist laws for North-South confrontation must be repealed, the anti-DPRK organisation dissolved and anticommunist rackets fostering confrontation and discord ended in South Korea.

If Chon Tu-hwan persistently follows the line of reckless anticommunist confrontation, deaf to the will and demand of the people, he will meet the same miserable doom as did his predecessors like Syngman Rhee who ran wild, regarding anticommunism as his "life-long business" and Pak Chong-hui who made desperate efforts declaring it his "policy."

#### CPRF SCORES SENTENCING OF STUDENTS IN SOUTH

SK020506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 2 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] on February 1 issued Information No. 215 denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan group for passing prison terms through recent murderous trials upon many students of the Theological College, the Seoul and Korea Universities and the Sukmyong Women's University in Seoul on charges of "violation of the law on assembly and demonstration."

The information says: As for these students who were harshly penalized by the South Korean fascist clique, they are patriotic students who took the lead in the anti-"government" demonstrations at colleges and universities in Seoul in October, November and earlier last year.

In the campus demonstrations they unanimously denounced the fascist repressive rule of the Chon Tu-hwan group which has turned the campus into a theatre of intelligence and police surveillance, into a military drill ground and plunged the whole of South Korea into a horrible cauldron of fascism and demanded "campus freedom," the "resignation of Chon Tu-hwan," the "disbandment of the Student Homeland Defence Corps" and the "improvement of living conditions." This righteous struggle of students who love justice and truth and are burning with patriotism is an entirely just one reflecting the unanimous demands and desires of the entire students and people of South Korea.

This notwithstanding, Chon Tu-hwan and Co. persecuted and suppressed barehanded students for a long period and finally inflicted penalties upon them. This clearly shows once again that they are most brutal fascist tyrants. The Chon Tu-hwan group must immediately stop the reckless suppression, unconditionally and promptly release the students penalized this time and all the political prisoners and step down from power without delay, as demanded by the South Korean students and people.

THAI PAPER REPORTS INTERVIEW WITH KIM YONG-NAM

BK020145 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 2 Feb 82 p 5

[Report on interview with Kim Yong-nam, secretary of the KWP Central Committee, by NATION REVIEW staffer Somphong Kitthinarathon in Bangkok, 28 January]

[Excerpt] Asked whether North Korea viewed the United States or the Soviet Union the major threats of world peace, he suggested that the military presence of the U.S. in South Korea without "justifications" reflected the aggressive nature of the country.

Beijing has all along pursued the "three world" theory initiated by Mao Zedong and made it known that the major threat to world's peace would likely come from the Soviet Union rather than from the United States.

Kim Yong-nam said: "The Americans first occupied South Korea after the World War II to disarm Japanese soldiers, but they continued to stay on the Korean Peninsula although the war ended over 30 years ago." He added that the United States initially used the excuse of guarding democracy in South Korea and repel any threat from China to justify their military presence there. "But now that the United States has diplomatic relations with China and their relations are very good, there is no reason for their continued presence on the Korean Peninsula," he added.

For whatever reasons, the leading North Korean Communist member named the Soviet Union only once during the 2-hour interview. He referred to the Soviet Union when he talked about the role of the Non-Aligned Movement. "... The relations between the Soviet Union and the United States should be conducted to ensure the security and the peace of the world and the mankind," he said. Yet his statement reflected indirectly that the Soviet Union was also a superpower which should be blamed for the turmoil in the international arena.

Kim Yong-nam also said that the Vietnamese troops, supported by the Soviet Union, should be first withdrawn from Kampuchea to pave way for a final settlement of the Kampuchean conflict. The secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party said his country supported the move by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to allow the Khmer people to settle their differences through dialogues, without foreign pressure. "We have and would always oppose the occupation of one country by another," he said.

He said the Kampuchean problem should be resolved in line with the interest of the Khmer people who are "masters" of their own country. "I hope that a dialogue would be held between Kampuchean factions without any pressure in any form from any foreign country," he said.

Asked whether he preferred political or military solutions to the Kampuchean issue, Kim Yong-nam said: "We will not be deeply involved in the question as we respect the sovereignty and independence of Kampuchea."

While China has maintained that the only way to force the Vietnamese out of Kampuchea was to "bleed" them through military struggle, ASEAN appeared to favour political means for the final settlement of the issue. However, Kim Yong-nam said that in his "own opinion," the Vietnamese troops should be first withdrawn from Kampuchea before talks could be held between Kampuchean rival factions.

Referring to the relations between North Korea and China, Kim Yong-nam said: "The relations between the two countries will continue to thrive. Our relationship is everlasting and as green as grass." He added that the friendly relations between Beijing and Pyongyang was based on the common experience they shared driving out the "Japanese imperialism" from their countries. "Our friendship with China is also due to China's firm stand to support the cause of the Korean people to reunify the North and South," he said. Beijing on Saturday attacked the proposal for a reunification of the North and South Korea made by South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, saying that the reunification proposal would never materialize with the ongoing military presence of the United States. The statement against the proposal came days after Pyongyang rejected the proposal on the same grounds.

Kim Yong-nam dismissed as groundless reports that the relations between Beijing and Pyongyang deteriorated as result of the turmoil during the so-called "Cultural Revolution" initiated by late Chairman Mao Zedong with the backing of the "gang of four" in China. Asked how he interpreted the turmoil period, the North Korean leading personality said: "When the Chinese said this was good we would say the same thing and when the Chinese said it was bad, we would also say that it is bad. You see, this is an internal affair of China."

VRPR: SUCCESSION ISSUE SOLVED BY KIM CHONG-IL

SK030249 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 2 Feb 82

[From "Today's Feature": round table discussion by Kim Chol-min and (Sin Chae-in), both of whom are identified as "masters of ceremony" for the feature program, and by "Ms Yun of our station" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Sin]: Dear Comrade leader Kim Chong-il, the sole successor to the great leader, inherits and is developing the revolutionary cause of chuche advanced by General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation.

[Kim]: This means that the question of inheriting the cause of the leader, an important question vital to the future of the revolution, has been solved in our country. Why is it a fundamental question of the revolution to inherit the cause of the leader generation after generation?

[Yun]: Because it is a demand arising from the development of the communist movement. The course of constructing a communist society, an ideal one for mankind, is a course of realizing the independence of the working people: a historic cause of long duration. This historic cause of constructing a communist society is a project which demands a serious change in society: so vast a project that it cannot be accomplished in one generation. This cause demands a steady struggle lasting a long time. Accordingly, a change in generation in the course of implementing this cause is inevitable in the development of the revolution.

[Sin]: In order to solve correctly the question of inheriting the cause of the revolution, I think the revolutionary cause of the leader should be inherited by an outstanding leader.

[Yun]: Of course. The working people are those in charge of the revolution and construction.

However, this does not mean that they spontaneously take part in the revolutionary struggle to effect the development of society and achieve the victory of the revolutionary cause. Only when they are under the guidance of the leader can the working people be ideologically awakened and organized, become the main force of history and accomplish the construction of socialism and communism. This means that if the party of the working class should inherit and accomplish, generation after generation, the revolutionary cause advanced by the leader, it should correctly have a successor to the leader. This is an important question vital to the future of the revolution.

[Kim]: Our nation takes great pride in the question of inheriting our revolution. I think this is because that important question has been perfectly solved by having dear Comrade leader Kim Chong-il as the sole leader [yuilhan chidoja] who will inherit and develop the revolutionary cause of chuche advanced by the great leader.

[Yun]: Yes. The question of inheriting the revolutionary cause of the leader has been clearly solved by having dear Comrade leader Kim Chong-il as the sole successor to the great leader and as the nation's star of guidance.

#### GFTUK HOLDS SECOND PLENARY SESSION 31 JAN-1 FEB

SK031053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 3 (KCNA) -- The second plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea [GFTUK] was held in Pyongyang on January 31-February 1. The meeting was attended by Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the GFTUK and trade union functionaries of provinces, cities, counties and factories and enterprises.

The meeting discussed the question of thoroughly carrying out the tasks put forward in "The Working Class Should Become the Pivotal Force in the Struggle for Modelling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea," a programmatic speech delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea. Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, made a report; and many attendants took the floor at the meeting. The meeting pointed out that the trade union organisations should put up the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions as their basic tasks and vigorously carry forward the three revolutions among the working class and trade union members.

The meeting stressed that the working class and trade union members should make a breakthrough in the struggle for fulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule and adorn 1982 as a most brilliant year in the history of our country by effecting a great revolutionary upsurge in the socialist economic construction this year, a year greeting the 70th birthday of the great leader. The meeting also summed up the work for implementing the teachings on vigorously conducting grand nature-remaking projects with the general mobilisation of the whole party, the whole country and the entire people, given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the fourth plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

#### POLISH TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS 2 FEB

SK022314 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 3 (KCNA) -- A government trade delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Wladyslaw Gwiazda, vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived in Pyongyang on February 2 by air. It was met at the airport by Pang Tae-yul and other personages concerned and Polish Ambassador to Korea Leon Tomaszewski.



MAJOR PARTIES URGE NORTH TO ACCEPT NEW PROPOSALS

SK020205 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Three major political parties yesterday urged North Korea to accept Seoul's overture for 20 pilot projects without delay, saying there is no reason for Pyongyang's rejection.

In a statement, Pong Tu-hwan, spokesman of the majority Democratic Justice Party (DJP), said the 20-point proposal is a followup measure to President Chon Tu-hwan's new unification formula which is designed to promote national unification. There is no reason whatsoever for North Korea to boycott the "mutually beneficial and most practicable" proposal, and the communist regime will face international criticism and isolation by turning down the proposal, he said.

Kim Chin-pae, spokesman of the first minority Democratic Korea Party (DKP), said the DKP appeals to North Korea to respond to even a few of the 20 pilot projects immediately. "Only by doing so can North Korea satisfy 60 million Korean people's yearning for unification and win international recognition," Kim said.

Yi Song-il, spokesman of the second minority Korea National Party (KNP), said the proposal for 20 pilot projects is a realistic approach to the inter-Korea problems. North Korea should waste no time in accepting the overture which he said provides a systematic approach for national unification.

KOREA TIMES VIEWS UNIFICATION MINISTER'S PLAN

SK020040 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Feb 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Pilot Projects for Unity"]

[Text] The resolution of any sociopolitical issue requires a realistic and practical approach based on thorough analysis and comprehension of all factors involved. This requirement is all the more essential or rather imperative for the national question of Korean territorial unification, which is enormously complex and delicate with a host of internal and external factors intertwined. Also needed in dealing with the unification issue is a firm posture together with far-reaching insightful vision as well as fortitude and patience.

Under these guidelines a comprehensive and moreover reasonable formula was announced by President Chon Tu-hwan some ten days ago, presenting progressive and feasible steps to achieve unification on the basis of national reconciliation and the principle of national self-determination through democratic and peaceful means.

Regrettably however, North Korea has since turned down this bona fide overture on a time-worn pretext, reiterating its calls for a confederation of the two divided parts and an outright change in South Korea's internal system.

Despite the Pyongyang rejection which was hardly surprising as an initial reaction in view of its past practices and internal vulnerability, Seoul has maintained a positive and resilient stance in the hope that the North Korean communist leadership will one day realize the futility of its sheer intransigency and come to the conference table for sensible talks with the South.

Made with this background was a follow-up proposal by Unification Minister Son Chae-sik, listing 20 "pilot projects" which can be implemented for the promotion of mutual accommodation and gradual cooperation between South and North Korea -- even before the main highlights of President Chon's formula are materialized. The projects may be divided into three categories, designed to facilitate the mutual opening of the respective societies, mutual exchanges and cooperation, and lessening of tension on the peninsula.

Falling in the first category are such ventures as the opening of a highway between Seoul and Pyongyang and also the ports of Inchon and Chinnampo for mutual trade, designating a joint tourist zone between Mts. Sorak and Kumgang, allowing free listening to each other's regular radio programs, and postal exchanges and reunion of separated family members.

Highlighting the second part are the creating of joint fishery zones for fishermen from the two parts, exchange of visits by personages ranging from politicians and businessmen to journalists and artists, and joint research on national history and culture as well as the development of natural resources.

Steps to lessen tension include the removal of all military facilities from and the opening up of the Demilitarized Zone for such productive activities as an ecological survey, and the installation of a hot line between the high commands of the two sides.

What is noteworthy about the proposal is that the projects cited are all feasible -- many not necessitating complicated preparations. And the materialization of any one of them, should full-range implementation be difficult at this stage, would be a meaningful breakthrough and contribute enormously to the much-needed national reconciliation and the alleviation of tension, dispelling mutual distrust and animosity.

If the Pyongyang leadership is not prepared at present to comply with President Chon's far-reaching proposal as a whole, it now has an option to start with small but vital tasks to pave the way for the ultimate territorial unification. To be done away with are ill-conceived denunciations and propaganda campaigns aimed at marshalling sham peace offensives as the time has indeed come to make sincere and constructive efforts for the national task of peaceful reunification, which after all requires an evolutionary, not revolutionary, process.

#### AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

SK300052 Seoul YONHAP in English 0046 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 30 (YONHAP) -- Willibald Pahr, Austrian secretary of state for foreign affairs, Friday expressed his support for President Chon Tu-hwan's Jan. 22 unification formula for the divided Korean Peninsula, saying that "negotiations without precondition are most essential to pave the way for reunification." Winding up his three-day Korea visit with a news conference in Seoul, the Austrian foreign minister also said that he would welcome "the entry of both South and North Korea into the United Nations."

Answering a question on Vienna's possible role in Seoul's establishment of relations with East European countries, Pahr said that he "is prepared to contribute" to that, but that he regarded South Korea's trade with those countries via Austria as "premature."

Touching on bilateral economic cooperation, which appeared to be his major concern during his visit, Pahr said that he hoped the current technical cooperation in the steel and iron-processing industry would be expanded to other sectors, including power transmission and chemistry, in which he said Austria could offer its modern technology to Korea. Pahr also suggested that the two countries make joint-venture investments in third countries where Korean companies have already established themselves.

Pahr also said that he wished his visit would open "another epoch in bilateral relations," and evaluated his meetings with Korean leaders, including those with President Chon and Foreign Minister No Sin-yong, as "candid and fruitful." The Austrian minister, who arrived in Seoul Wednesday as a guest of No, said that he had invited his Korean counterpart to visit Austria to discuss the enhancement of mutual cooperation. Pahr and his party, which included an economic delegation, left Seoul Friday evening.



PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES NATIONAL ISSUES ON TV

SK030530 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun, expressing a hope that the inflation will be reduced to a single-digit figure this year, said yesterday the government will implement "follow-up economic measures" gradually and scrupulously lest they damage the economic stability being sought. Yu did not elaborate, but he said the measures will supplement the economic promotion package announced Jan. 14.

Speaking on overall state affairs on a KBS-TV program last night, Yu said that efforts will be redoubled in blotting out systems and structures generating negative psychological elements. He also commented that it is not desirable to overhaul the current college entrance system and that the prospects for Korea-Japan economic cooperation involving the "\$6 billion issue" are optimistic. The premier made these and other remarks when questioned by Chong Chu-yong, chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries, Prof. Ko Yong-pok of Seoul National University and Mrs. Chong Hui-kyong, principal of Ewha Girl's High School.

On the economic front, Yu said the economy is being stabilized thanks to the government's economic stabilization policy. "The government is confident that the nation will be able to achieve a steady economic progress this year by maintaining a balance between growth and stability," he said. He emphasized the need for purification of the social climate through "spiritual renovation." "The government will rectify the climate in which those with negative minds earn profits while honest and sincere persons suffer," he said.

Noting that President Chon Tu-hwan called for national efforts to expel "three negative psychological elements" in his new year policy statement Jan. 22, Yu emphasized that those in the leading echelon should take the lead in this drive.

Asked on the Korea-Japan economic cooperation, he said that the two countries have agreed to hold a foreign ministers' conference as soon as possible. He made it clear that the government is doing its level best to tackle the economic cooperation issue.

Commenting on the controversial college entrance system, he observed that the educational policy should be implemented with continuity and should not be changed frequently. Yu said that he does not think that the present system is totally bad, in that it had eliminated extracurricular tutoring and lessons and improved the problems of repeaters, among others. However, the premier said, the government intends to modify the system if necessary.

On the national defense, Yu said, "we are going to exert our best efforts to reinforce the national power to help implement peaceful unification. To this end, war deterrent should be secured first of all, which is necessary to prevent war and ease tension on the peninsula." "Our endeavor to maintain war deterrent will make northern communists give up their scheme to conquer this republic through violence," he observed.

DEFICIT WITH 10 MAJOR TRADE PARTNERS WORSENING

SK020222 Seoul YONHAP in English 0207 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Feb 2 (YONHAP) -- The trade imbalance between South Korea and its 10 major trading partners, including the United States and Japan, continues to grow, the Korean Traders Association said Tuesday.

A report compiled by the association showed that the country imported 21,096 million U.S. dollars' worth of commodities from the 10 countries last year, while exporting only 13,096 million dollars' worth, thus registering a trade imbalance of 8 billion dollars.

The KTA said that the figure represents a 10.8-percent increase over that of 7,222 million dollars in 1980.

Last year, the country suffered a trade deficit of 2.93 billion dollars with Japan, which accounted for 36.6 percent of the total imbalance figure for the year. The trade deficit with amounted to 2,487 million dollars [as received], with Kuwait, 1,364 million dollars, and with the United States, 49 million dollars.

The KTA report indicated that the combined deficits involving the 10 countries far exceeded the country's over-all trade deficit of 5,139 million dollars last year, and added that the country should give top priority to the reducing of this trade imbalance with major trading partners.

Meanwhile, the amount of [the] country's imports from the 10 countries accounted for 80.7 percent of its total imports last year, down 3.1 percent from that of the previous year, and the amount of exports to the 10 countries accounted for 62.4 percent of total exports, 3.1 percent decrease from that of 1980.

#### SEOUL REPORTS KIM CHONG-IL, KIM SONG-AE DISCORD

SK030018 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo -- Report by correspondent Chong Yong-soo -- According to today's edition of TONGIL ILBO published in Tokyo, Chongnyon recently issued a directive to reduce greatly the scale of ceremonial functions on the 41st birthday of Kim Chong-il. It had been busy mobilizing its organizations to celebrate Kim's birthday on a large scale. The newspaper reported that the reason for this sudden change is discord in Kim Il-song's (?family).

According to a Chongnyon source, the 28th meeting of the Chongnyon Standing Committee last November issued a directive to its organizations to prepare to celebrate the birthday of leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on a large scale. The meeting adopted a decision to hold various study and lecture meetings and banquets and to make Chongnyon-affiliated Koreans in Japan send a gift worth over 500,000 yen to Pyongyang as a token of loyalty. The meeting also decided to encourage Japanese to send congratulatory messages and gifts to Pyongyang.

According to the newspaper, however, Pyongyang authorities on 19 January suddenly instructed Chongnyon to curtail greatly ceremonial functions and to reduce the number of people to be mobilized for a ceremonial meeting in Osaka from 3,000 to 300. The newspaper said that, enraged by the outbreak of discord between Kim Chong-il and his stepmother, Kim Song-ae, Kim Il-song personally issued this directive.

According to a news source, Kim Song-ae, who has been involved in a fierce struggle with Kim Chong-il, told Kim Il-song at the beginning of this year that Kim Chong-il had abused her sons and that he had been called a madman in Japan. Enraged by this, Kim Il-song has issued a directive to curtail ceremonial functions on Kim Chong-il's birthday.

Because of this, Kim Il-song's high blood pressure has worsened, preventing his public appearance and causing rumors about his serious illness in Pyongyang, the news source said.

HUN SEN ARRIVES IN PARIS FOR PCF CONGRESS

BK030703 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Feb (SPK) -- At the invitation of the French Communist Party [PCF], a delegation of the KPRP led by Hun Sen, Central Committee Political Bureau member, arrived in Paris on Monday, 1 February, to attend the 24th PCF Congress.

The KPRP delegation was welcomed upon its arrival by Maxime Gremetz, Political Bureau member and PCF Central Committee Foreign Relations Commission chairman; Robert Boulot, Central Committee member; Dr Kim Vien, Association for the Understanding and Development of Kampuchea (Ascodeka) chairman; Prof Keng Vansak, Aid to Kampuchea Committee chairman; and many Kampuchean residents residing in France.

HUN SEN PROTESTS POL POT GROUP'S PRESENCE AT UN

BK030730 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0417 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Feb (SPK) -- On Monday, 1 February, Hun Sen, Council of Ministers vice chairman and minister of foreign affairs, addressed a message to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar strongly protesting against the illegal and immoral presence of the genocidal criminals of genocide and the usurpation of its [sentence as received]. We reproduce below the text of Vice Chairman Hun Sen's message:

At a time when the UN General Assembly is holding a special session to examine Israel annexation of the Golan Heights, I have the honor to refer to my telegram of 19 September 1981 and to remind you once more that the so-called Democratic Kampuchea no longer exists, since the Kampuchean people overthrew it on 7 January. Its representatives stand only for the genocidal criminals such as Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan -- hated and condemned by the entire Kampuchean people. Actually, they can continue their criminal acts along the Kampuchean-Thai border only with the support in arms, ammunition and supplies of the Beijing powerholders and the complicity of the Bangkok authorities. On the other hand, their presence in this assembly seriously affects the honor and dignity of this august organization.

The PRK Government energetically protests against this illegal and immoral presence of the genocidal criminals and the usurpation of its seat at the UN. Born from democratic general elections with universal suffrage, it is the sole government entitled to legally represent the Kampuchean people in all international bodies and able to ensure obligations derived from them. Enjoying the people's support, it effectively runs the entire territory for the people's well-being.

CHAN SI, NUON SARETH ADDRESS INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

BK311131 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] On the morning of 29 January the Ministry of Industry organized the opening of the second industrial conference at the former royal palace to sum up the 1981 achievements and develop plans for 1982 under the chairmanship of Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense. In his opening speech, Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the presidium, gave a detailed report on the victories scored by the Kampuchean people in 1981. He noted that successes in the industrial field had actively contributed to the restoration of our national economy. The comrade added that, due to the determined struggle of the Kampuchean working class, these numerous achievements in the industrial field are important to the Kampuchean revolutionary cause and its development. He exhorted our Kampuchean working class to exert every effort to strengthen and develop its primary responsibility -- leading the revolution and building a new society in Kampuchea.

He stressed that parallel with the duty of increasing production, we should all heighten our patriotic spirit by closely linking it with national union and international solidarity -- particularly with our Vietnamese and Lao friends -- in order to defeat all of the enemies' maneuvers aimed at destroying our Kampuchea revolutionary gains.

Later, Comrade Nuon Sareth, vice minister of industry, read a report on the achievements scored by the ministry in 1981 and the directives to be implemented in 1982 in order to restore the national economy and increase industrial and handicraft production. The comrade stressed that due to its uncorrupted conscience and its confidence in the KPRP leadership, the Kampuchean working class has managed to distinguish friend from foe by heightening its patriotism and proletarian internationalist solidarity. Patriotism and international solidarity have been demonstrated in the spirit of mastery by factories and enterprises, and in the spirit of saving, and improving and increasing production. Our fraternal workers always follow the slogan: Increasing production is loving the nation; saving is loving the people.

KEO CHANDA ADDRESSES PHNOM PENH TRADE MEETING

BK01123 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] A meeting was held at the former royal palace at 0700 on 29 January to sum up the year's achievements of Phnom Penh's trade office. Comrade (Ek Sun Chau), acting director of the municipal trade office, took the floor to read a report on the successes scored by the office in controlling and improving the supply of goods to cadres, employees and workers of all ministries and offices in Phnom Penh.

Keo Chanda, Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee secretary and people's revolutionary committee chairman, then took the floor to inform the meeting participants about the difficulties encountered as well as progress recorded by the trade office. In conclusion, he said that in the future, the flow and exchange of goods among the three countries in Indochina will be further expanded to cope with the development of their proletarian internationalist solidarity.

Remarks at Closing

BK030235 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 30 January 1982 the meeting of the Phnom Penh trade office successfully ended after detailed discussions and clarifications of 1981 achievements. On that occasion, Comrade (Ek Sun Chau), acting director of the Phnom Penh trade office, indicated and highly praised cadres, employees and workers of the Phnom Penh trade office for their tough struggle, their efforts and achievements in serving our people. He added that these noble successes are due to the assistance of various ministries and close cooperation with Vietnamese friends, and particularly to directives on all movements given by the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Affairs Control Committee secretary.

Later, Comrade Keo Chanda, Phnom Penh Municipal Party Affairs Control Committee secretary and Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee chairman, took the floor and deeply thanked the Phnom Penh trade office for its successes during the past year. He indicated that these successes are evidence of confidence in our party's clear-sighted and correct leadership and in our own power. On the other hand, these good results are achieved by good work in developing the framework of our revolutionary society at present. Parallel with this, all of us should raise higher the banners of internal and proletarian internationalist solidarity, in particular with Vietnamese friends.



KEO CHAN. ADDRESSES PHNOM PENH POLICE MEETING

BK311230 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] A meeting was held at the Phnom Penh municipal police office on the morning of 28 January to sum up achievements in 1981 and set targets to be fulfilled in 1982. Attending the meeting were Comrade Yit Kim Seng, minister of health; Comrade Keo Chanda, secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the municipal people's revolutionary committee; and several representatives of various offices, departments and factories under the central organization.

On this occasion, Comrade Khim Pon, chief of the Phnom Penh municipal police and member of the municipal people's revolutionary committee, read a report summing up the achievements scored by the municipal police department in 1981 and defining the security targets to be carried out in all ministries, offices, factories, enterprises, hospitals and schools in 1982. He went on to say that under the correct leadership of the KPRP, close cooperation has been fostered among all ministries, offices and factories throughout the capital to smash all the subversive activities and psychological tricks of the enemy.

Following this, Comrade Keo Chanda, secretary of the municipal party committee and chairman of the municipal people's revolutionary committee, took the floor to express high appreciation for the protection provided by the municipal police to various ministries, offices and factories during the past 3 years. He stressed the role and duty that all ministries, offices and factories should continue to play and fulfill in vigorously and faithfully implementing and contributing to the protection of state property, maintaining law and order, ensuring social safety and promoting political security to the best of their ability.

YOS POR RECEIVES ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP

BK281021 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Comrade Yos Por, secretary general of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council and chairman of the Committee To Receive Aid From the Islamic League, received in audience at the front council's office on the afternoon of 25 January a delegation of the Islamic Development Bank [IDB] led by ('Abd al-'Aziz), an assistant of the IDB.

Speaking on that occasion, ('Abd al-'Aziz) praised our party and front for their feats and successes in restoring and rebuilding the country from the heaps of ashes and ruins left behind by the Pol Pot clique. The head of the delegation also spoke on the aid of \$1 million and 14 tons of educational material that the IDB has given the Cham nationals for rebuilding school buildings, infirmaries and mosques. In reply, the comrade secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council thanked the Islamic League for giving this generous aid to the Cham people and children, as well as the Kampuchean people in general, for use in rehabilitating their education, culture, health, religion and customs ruined almost completely by the Pol Pot clique.

The conversation proceeded in a joyous and cordial atmosphere permeated with warm friendship.

YOS POR ATTENDS PEACE IN EUROPE MEETING

BK241003 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1430 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Jan (SPK) -- On 21 January the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association and the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association organized a solemn meeting in Phnom Penh to honor the day of peace, security and cooperation in Europe.

Present on that occasion were Yos Por, general secretary of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] and chairman of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association; Phlek Piroun, general secretary of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean Red Cross; and Sieng Saran, general secretary of the

Kampuchean Committee for the Defense of Peace. The presence of (Goreatchenkov), counselor of the Soviet Embassy, was also noted.

On that occasion, Sieng Saran spoke on international tension provoked by the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists, and severely condemned the U.S. imperialists' hostile policy toward the USSR and Poland. (Goreatchenkov) said that the USSR works for relaxation in the world situation and also for international detente. He indicated that the U.S. imperialists seek to destroy the world revolutionary movement and socialist countries' efforts to bring peace and security.

Those attending expressed their support for the USSR's peace initiatives put forward during the 26th CPSU Congress and the 35th and 36th UN Sessions.

#### USSR LEADERS THANKED FOR ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

BK311145 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Recently Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State; and Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and acting chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, sent a message to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, thanking them for their greetings on the occasion of the third anniversary of the 7 January National Independence Day. The message reads:

On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee, the PRK Council of State and Council of Ministers and the entire Kampuchean people, and in our own names, we would like to sincerely thank you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Council of Ministers and the Soviet people for their warm greetings on the occasion of the third anniversary of our 7 January National Independence Day. We would like to assure you once more that the KPRP, the Kampuchean Government and the entire Kampuchean people highly praise the generous, timely and effective aid and support of the fraternal Soviet people in changing our economic and social fields and in defending our nation during the past 3 years. The Kampuchean party and people would like to deeply thank the Soviet party, government and people.

We are confident that friendly relations, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation in all fields between our two countries and peoples -- based on the principle of proletarian internationalism -- will be strengthened and developed with every passing day for the prosperity of our two peoples, peace and socialism.

Please accept our best wishes. May you enjoy the best of health, and score more and greater successes in your noble duties and in fulfilling the program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress.

#### SRV LEADERS THANKED FOR ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

##### Leaders' Messages

BK291325 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Recently Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly; and Comrade Chan Si, acting chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, sent a message to Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee; Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State; and Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly, thanking them for their congratulations on the occasion of the third anniversary of the PRK's 7 January National Independence Day. The message reads:



On behalf of the Kampuchean people, the KPRP Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the PRK, and in our own names, we sincerely thank you comrades, the Vietnamese people, the VCP, the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the SRV for the congratulations full of fraternal sentiments sent us on the occasion of the third anniversary of the 7 January 1979 victory won by our Kampuchean people over the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique.

Based on the spirit of proletarian internationalist struggle, since the liberation day on 7 January 1979, the Vietnamese people have continued to give their unreserved support to the Kampuchean revolution in the reconstruction of our country and the defense of our independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Vietnam is a barrier for and plays a significant role in the defense of peace, stability and national independence of the three Indochinese countries in opposition to the expansionist policy of the Chinese hegemonists, who have colluded with the U.S. imperialists to interfere in and wage aggression against the three countries in an attempt to topple the revolutionary forces of the three peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

We are elated to see that the militant solidarity, special friendship and close fraternal cooperation between our two countries are developing, flourishing and scoring great victories over the maneuvers of interference of the hegemonists, imperialists and reactionary forces aiming at creating tension in Southeast Asia and in the world. We pledge to preserve and broaden our militant solidarity and special friendship and to always abide by the treaty of cooperation between our two countries.

#### Hun Sen Message

BK291047 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] On 11 January Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, sent a message of thanks and congratulations to Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, SRV minister of foreign affairs. The message says:

I would like to extend profound thanks to you for your congratulations on the occasion of the third anniversary of the 7 January National Independence Day of the PRK. I am elated at all the great victories scored by the fraternal Vietnamese people in their national construction and defense. Over the past few years, the bonds of militant solidarity, historic friendship and all-round cooperation between our two countries have reached a most splendid stage in the strengthening and broadening of relations. I am convinced that this year the ties between our two countries have reached a most splendid stage in the strengthening and broadening of relations. I am convinced that this year the ties between our two peoples and with the fraternal Lao people will further consolidate and flourish.

May you, comrade, enjoy good health and successes in all your noble tasks.

#### AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 25-31 JAN PERIOD

BK010429 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 25-31 January:

Sway Rieng: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1230 GMT on 24 January reported that in Kompong Rou District over 5,000 hectares of rainy season rice has been harvested and 359 hectares of dry season rice planted.

Kompong Chhnang: At 0400 GMT on 24 January the radio reported that by mid-January 1,000 hectares of dry season rice had been transplanted and more than 400 hectares of cassava, corn and sweet potato planted. Of the rainy season rice crop, 88 percent has been harvested and more than 3,000 tons of seed have been selected for planting next season. Some 2,000 tons of rice have been sold to the state.

Pursat: At 0400 GMT on 25 January the radio reported that by mid-January 51,000 hectares of rice had been harvested and over 400 hectares of dry season rice transplanted, along with 650 hectares of corn, 230 hectares of cassava, 150 hectares of potato, 260 hectares of mung beans, 50 hectares of peanuts, over 400 hectares of vegetables and 130 hectares of other food crops. The report said that the rice yield was 46,000 tons, despite the fact that 5,500 hectares of rice was destroyed by floods and droughts. Plans call for 2,000 hectares of flood receding rice to be planted along the Tonle Sap Lake. In the past year 6,500 tons of fish have been caught, and plans call for 8,000 tons to be caught this year.

Kompong Speu: According to the radio at 0400 GMT on 26 January there are 100,000 sugar palm trees in the province. Since the beginning of the season 275 tons of sugar have been produced, and the provincial trade office plans to buy 3,500 tons during the entire season.

Takeo: At 1230 GMT on 29 January the radio reported that in Prey Kabbas District 80 percent of the rice has been harvested. The target for dry season rice production is 7,800 hectares. The district has over 15,000 head of oxen and 62 buffalo.

Kandal: The radio reported at 1230 GMT on 30 January that in Kaoh Thom District over 3,000 hectares of rainy season rice has been transplanted. Of the planned 8,000 hectares of dry season rice, 1,000 hectares has already been planted. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0356 GMT on 28 January reported that by mid-January peasants in the province's production solidarity groups had planted 9,620 hectares of rice. Peasants in Kien Svay had planted 1,770 hectares and those in Kaoh Thom 1,150 hectares. Peasants have also planted 620 hectares of corn, more than 3,530 hectares of potato and cassava, 870 hectares of beans and hundreds of hectares of other crops. The province plans to grow 40,000 hectares of dry season rice. By 20 January the province had harvested 10,640 hectares of rice from a total area of 51,930 hectares planted in the rainy season. An "important part" of the crop was damaged by floods. At 0355 GMT on 28 January SPK reported that in the month of January fishermen caught 4,400 tons of fish.

Phnom Penh: At 1445 GMT on 30 January SPK reported that during the rainy season Phnom Penh grew about 1,800 hectares of rice and 300 hectares of subsidiary crops. The city's fishermen caught 1,000 tons of fish and produced 440,000 liters of fish sauce. Sixty percent of the draft animals and 80 percent of the pigs have been vaccinated against animal diseases.

#### VODK NOTES CUTTING OF RAIL TRACK IN KAOS KRALOR

BK230550 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Last December our comrades in arms on the Kaos Kralor battlefield killed 16 Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wounded 21 others for a total of 37 casualties. They destroyed 2 military barracks and seized a boat, 3 AK's, 500 rounds of AK ammunition, 15 M-79 grenades, 3 bags of goods and a quantity of materiel. In that month, our comrades in arms cut 35 sections of railway track for a total of 650 meters. Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 70,000 new spikes, dug 150 new punji pitfalls and set up 100 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Kaos Kralor battlefield!

PRC FOREIGN POLICY, 'INTERFERENCE' CONDEMNED

BK020806 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Unattributed article: "What Is Beijing Aiming At?"]

[Excerpts] Events in 1981 clearly show that Beijing's statements and deeds in the international arena were completely inconsistent. China has spent large sums of money to conceal the true intentions hidden in its foreign policy. This is to avoid condemnation of China's statements that its actions are intended for peace. Nevertheless, all its efforts have failed. Last year's events involving China's foreign policy were exposed at the congress of the Soviet Communists in February 1981. It was pointed out in the 26th CPSU Congress that China's foreign policy was intended to aggravate the world situation.

The Chinese expansionists' threats are always aimed at the various Indochinese countries. Instead of negotiating with Vietnam, Beijing has shelled Vietnamese territory, slaughtered unarmed people and children, burned down houses and destroyed the people's crops in the border areas. The counterrevolutionaries operating in Laos have also received Chinese support in terms of war equipment shipped from Yunnan Province. A special Chinese company has been sending weapons and ammunition to these counterrevolutionaries.

It is now clear that China wants to gradually swallow up the LPDR. To achieve this aim, China maintains relations with the present anti-government elements and with the old feudalist warlords, in an attempt to set up a united front opposing the Lao revolution. China also hopes to build a Meo kingdom in the north of Laos. Bandit gangs and spies are carrying out activities to sabotage the sovereignty of Laos. Meanwhile, provocations have taken place along the border.

It is the direct interference in the internal affairs of independent and sovereign Kampuchea by the imperialists and the expansionists that has caused tension along the Kampuchean-Thai border. In late 1981 China and the United States engaged in a large-scale operation to set up a coalition government of Pol Pot and the exiled reactionaries so that they could compel this government to implement a political system dictated by them. Beijing continues to supply arms and other military equipment to the Pol Pot bandit bands and is encouraging them to oppose the PRK.

The United Nations once studied and reviewed the Kampuchea question and the confusion caused by Beijing and Washington. Eventually, the Beijing-Washington plan on the establishment of the coalition government failed. It was not accidental that representatives of various countries humiliated those causing confusion to the Kampuchean people at the recent UN General Assembly session. The scope of interference by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists does not merely cover Indochina. This interference has extended to other regions. India is also a target of the expansionists and hegemonists.

SIANG PASASON NOTES SUPPORT FOR PEACE POLICY

BK311254 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 Jan 82

[SIANG PASASON 30 January editorial: "Our Correct and Just Foreign Policy Has Been Wholeheartedly Supported by the World's Peoples"]

[Text] Each of our victories is closely related to the wholehearted support and assistance from the fraternal socialist countries and friendly countries throughout the world. The implementation of our foreign policy of peace, independence, sovereignty and socialism over the past 5 years has helped to boost the role and position of the LPDR in the international arena, thus creating favorable conditions for defending and building our beloved country.

We are very proud to see that our country has now become a full-fledged member of the socialist family with the great Soviet Union as the mainstay. The militant alliance and special relationship among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea have developed even further in all fields. Our all-round cooperation and relations with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have been consolidated and strengthened. The glorious success of the meeting of the vice foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and some other socialist countries, held in Vientiane in December 1981, clearly shows the unanimous support of the fraternal socialist countries for the just struggle of our people as well as for the three Indochinese countries.

The strengthening of the militant solidarity and special relations of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea as well as the strengthening of solidarity and all-round cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries constitute a firm cornerstone for the foreign policy of our party and state. Persistently pursuing an unwavering policy of peace, friendship and good-neighbor relations, and closely coordinating with the other two fraternal Indochinese countries, our foreign affairs minister paid visits to some countries in Southeast Asia, including Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Burma and Thailand. Those visits served not only to further strengthen the good-neighbor relations and friendship with those countries, but to increase better understanding with them as well, thus paving the way for further negotiations between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries with a view to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, stability and cooperation.

As a member of the nonaligned coordinating committee, Laos has positively contributed to the solidarity of the Nonaligned Movement in opposing imperialism, and has persistently supported the struggle to establish a new international economic order on the basis of equality and respect for each other's sovereignty. At the United Nations, we have resolutely exposed the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the international reactionaries, opposed the arms race, and demanded reductions of armed forces for peace, international detente and the security of all countries.

Our achievements in international affairs include the victory of the foreign policy of our party, which clearly identifies friends from foes, closely coordinates genuine patriotism with glorious proletarian internationalism, and coordinates the strength of our country with the strength of the militant alliance of the three Indochinese countries. It also aims at developing close solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and transforming the epochal strength into the overall strength to serve the revolutionary struggle of our people and the international obligations of our party and state.

In the new period, our party, state and people should strive to create more favorable international conditions in order to contribute to the fulfillment of the socialist transformation and construction of our country, to build gradually the technical and material foundations for socialism, to consolidate national defense, and to stand shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal socialist countries and other countries struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in the struggle against imperialists, the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and all reactionary forces. In this way appropriate contributions will be made to the overall victory of our country and the continual growth and development of the revolutionary forces in the world, and new favorable conditions for our party, state and people will be created to fulfill more effectively their international obligations.



STRENGTHENING OF ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE URGED

BK291646 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 29 Jan 82

[SIANG PASASON 29 January editorial: "Effectively Strengthen the All-People's National Defense and Public Security Work"]

[Text] Respected listeners: The all-people's national defense and public security work is a spearhead for all movements in the cause of national transformation and construction, particularly at a time when tension continues to prevail in Southeast Asia and when the imperialists and the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists are colluding to sabotage the tranquillity and stability of the people in this region, for example, of our country which is an outpost of the socialist camp in the region.

Last year the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles went deeper in their collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to oppose the revolution in our country as well as in other Indochinese countries. They have energetically mustered and built political and military forces for the exiled Lao reactionaries and engaged in subversive activities against our revolution in many forms and by many heinous tactics. They have coordinated armed activities with their psychological warfare, economic blockade and with cultural activities and have carried out hostile activities in the diplomatic field.

Particularly, they have penetrated and sabotaged our political bases, caused internal disturbances, divided various tribes, launched propaganda campaigns slandering our party and state line and policies and energetically built underground forces to fulfill their schemes of a peaceful transition and to overthrow our new system through riots.

We have correctly implemented the resolution of the Political Bureau on the task of going to the grassroots establishments while mobilizing the masses to attack the enemy, building political bases, boosting production and improving the people's living conditions. We have successfully propagated the eighth resolution of the LPRP Central Committee and the resolution on opposing the enemy's psychological warfare tactics and have translated into practice the resolution on the national defense and public security work and the regional military work and the resolutions adopted at the conference of various nationalities, thereby contributing to the progress and development of our all-people's national defense and public security work.

Our people of all nationalities have deeply understood the enemy's cunning maneuvers and are contributing more enthusiastically to making the country peaceful and stable by boosting production, building a new life and encouraging an increasing number of their sons and husbands to join the armed forces. This is why our regular, regional and militia-guerrilla forces have grown rapidly in both quality and quantity. Our political, economic and military forces are coordinating more closely with the regular, regional and militia-guerrilla forces. As a consequence, many of the enemy's underground forces have been dismantled in many areas; and various commando and spy units of the enemy and its provocative and sabotage activities carried out from Chinese and Thai territories have been defeated. This is why our country -- from the rural to the suburban areas and on our frontier and in various strategic areas -- has been firmly defended. The situation in the country has also been further normalized and pacified. Political bases in many areas have been effectively consolidated. Nevertheless, the country's enemies have not yet given up their evil intention to disturb, threaten, and sabotage us in the hope of swallowing up our country.

For this reason, the tasks of our armed forces and the entire people remain heavy. We must heighten our vigilance and continue to carry out more effectively the all-people's national defense and public security work. Meanwhile, we must strive to build the country, consolidate political bases and increase production. Only through these means can we fulfill the party's two strategic tasks -- to defend and build the country.

Past experiences show that once we heighten our vigilance, firmly grasp the party and state line of all-people's national defense and public security, mobilize the entire army and people to apply political, economic and military guidelines and vigorously go to the grassroots establishments, we can inevitably smash all enemy maneuvers and bring happiness and tranquillity to our country.

#### PRK DELEGATION MEETS SALI VONGKHAMSAO, DEPARTS

BK190813 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] On the morning of 18 January, Comrade Sali Vongkhamhao, secretary in the Secretariat of the LPRP Central Committee, received at the office of the National Planning Committee a delegation of the Propaganda and Training Board of the KPRP Central Committee led by Comrade Pao Hamphan, deputy chief of the Propaganda and Training Board. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Son Khamvanvongsa, deputy chief of the LPRP Central Committee Propaganda and Training Board.

During the talks, which were filled with an atmosphere of cordial friendship, Comrade Sali Vongkhamhao expressed joy over the delegation's visit to Laos, which is serving to strengthen the special solidarity and all-round fraternal cooperation between Laos and Kampuchea. Comrade Sali Vongkhamhao touched briefly on the relations and cooperation between the two countries following the establishment of the Indochinese Communist Party, which cannot be sabotaged or destroyed by any enemy. He also said that the success of the fraternal Kampuchean people in their national defense and construction is regarded as a great success for the Lao people. On this occasion, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, government and Lao people, Comrade Sali Vongkhamhao extended cordial regards and love to the party and state leaders and the fraternal Kampuchean people. He wished that the special solidarity and all-round cooperation between Laos and Kampuchea, as well as among Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam, will last forever.

On the afternoon of the same day, the delegation led by Comrade Pao Hemphan returned home. It was seen off at Wattai Airport by Comrade Son Khamvanvongsa, Comrade Neou Samon, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, and senior cadres concerned.

During its 15-day visit to Laos, in addition to giving lectures on the victories recorded by the Kampuchean people over the past 3 years of national defense and construction at many places, such as the high school of the LPRP Central Committee and other places in Vientiane, Savannakhet and Champassak and at meetings of senior cadres, the delegation paid courtesy calls on many Lao leaders and met and exchanged views on political and ideological issues with the Propaganda and Training Board of the LPRP Central Committee led by Comrade Son Khamvanvongsa. The delegation also met with the Savannakhet and Champassak Provincial Party Committees and visited some economic establishments and ancient ruins in the three provinces.

#### KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN MEETS AUSTRALIAN ENVOY

BK190735 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 18 January, Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane received Philip Peters, Australian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos. On this occasion, Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane expressed thanks to the Australian people through the ambassador for their assistance, which has contributed to economic transformation and construction in Laos. Regarding regional issues, Kaysone Phomvihane reiterated Laos' unswerving political policy of peace, stability and cooperation and his desire for meetings and talks among countries in the region. The talks between the guest and the host proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship.



OFFICIAL SEES NO CHANGE IN ASEAN POLICY ON DK

BK030050 Bangkok POST in English 3 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Bangkok yesterday said Thailand had not been informed of any impending change in policy by ASEAN countries towards the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Chet Sutcharitkun, chief of the ministry's Information Department, said there had been no official move by any ASEAN member to remove the Khmer Rouge from the United Nations.

However, earlier yesterday MP Anan Buranawit said Thailand should withdraw its recognition for Democratic Kampuchea if the three Kampuchean resistance factions could not form a coalition government before the opening of the new UN General Assembly in October. Mr Anan, MP for Sara Buri and a secretary of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said that continued recognition of Democratic Kampuchea will lose Thailand the opportunity to trade with Phnom Penh.

POST REPORTS FIRING AT KAMPUCHEAN BORDER

BK030246 Bangkok POST in English 3 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Thai gunners yesterday pounded suspected Vietnamese troop positions in Kampuchea in retaliation against an unprovoked shooting of Thai troops by Vietnamese-led forces, field military sources reported.

More than 20 rounds of 105-mm artillery and 60-mm mortar shells were fired into Kampuchea when Vietnamese-led forces based in Poipet opened fire first with machineguns on troopers of the 19th Infantry Regiment patrolling in Ban Wang Mon. The Thai troopers were unharmed, and the fire exchange later subsided. Maj Gen Somkhit Chongphayuha, commander of the Ninth Division, said yesterday the shelling and firing across the border by the Vietnamese-led forces were intentional, and therefore he had to order a retaliation.

More than 40 artillery shells fired from inside Kampuchea yesterday landed near Ban Khlong Nam Sai, Ban Tham Kham and Ban Khok Sabaeng. All slammed into ricefields or open land, and no villagers were injured or property damaged. The shells are believed to have been fired by Vietnamese-led forces fighting against the Khmer Rouge. Three houses in Ban Noi Sichomphu were damaged and a buffalo was killed by shrapnel on Monday as fighting raged around the Khmer Rouge stronghold in the Phnum Malai range.

More than 120 mortar, rocket and artillery shells have landed on Thai territory in the past 4 days, killing two villagers, wounding five and damaging 10 houses, including one which was set afire. A cow and a buffalo were also killed.

Assistant Army Commander in Chief Gen Athit Kamlangek will today visit border zones in Prachin Buri Province to visit troopers and observe the situation. Gen Athit said that as villagers living along the border refused to be evacuated, authorities would advise them how to build proper bunkers that can withstand shelling.

Military sources said fierce fighting was raging opposite Thapphrik and Khlong Kai Thuan, and added that the Khmer Rouge guerrillas were putting up a stiff resistance against the Vietnamese-led forces. Several thousand Kampuchean dependents of the Khmer Rouge, fled across the border yesterday and have sought shelter. In Ta Phraya District yesterday, a Khmer Serei guerrilla was shot dead and another wounded in a clash with Thai security forces.

## Border Crossings Noted

BK030513 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] More than 4,000 Kampuchean fled across the border into Thailand last Sunday [31 January]. Most of them are women and children, and are believed to be dependents of Khmer Rouge guerrillas. The Kampuchean fled into Thailand following a weekend of heavy fighting between Khmer Rouge and Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin troops inside Kampuchea. The Kampuchean are now camping at an area about 20 km south of Aranyaprathet. Last Saturday, two Thai boys were killed and five persons wounded when an artillery shell fired from inside Kampuchea landed on their village.

OFFICIAL ON 'VOLUNTARY RELOCATION' OF REFUGEES

BK280550 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 28 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] A survey by Thai authorities has found about 60,000 Kampuchean displaced persons in Thai holding centres expressing the wish to return to their homeland, according to Col Sanan Khachonklam of the Supreme Command's Joint Operations Centre. Col Sanan, who is in charge of the Supreme Command's refugee and displaced persons operations, told the NATION in an exclusive interview that since voluntary repatriation of the displaced Khmers had posed some obstacles, the Thai Government had adopted a new programme known as "voluntary relocation." Under the programme, displaced Kampuchean wishing to return to their home villages near the border could do so with full assistance from concerned Thai authorities.

"Because of the smaller number of the parties involved, such voluntary relocations could be carried out any time, even for small groups. The Khmers could return to the locations of their own choice," Col Sanan said, adding that the Khmers who had returned under the programme could still return to the border areas to obtain across-the-border food supplies provided by international relief agencies.

Col Sanan would not disclose the number of Kampuchean who have returned to Kampuchea under the "voluntary relocation programme," but other sources said more than 20,000 Kampuchean had benefited from the programme since November 1980. According to official figures, there were still 99,534 Kampuchean displaced persons in Thailand as of Dec 31, 1981, with 33,156 Laotians and 5,761 Vietnamese as well as 56,593 hilltribes. Col Sanan said, however, that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) would continue to hold talks with the Phnom Penh's Heng Samrin regime (which Thailand does not recognize) to continue with the voluntary repatriation scheme. "But this programme has proved to be ridden with obstacles because it involves too many parties. And besides, under the repatriation programme, the Kampuchean returnees would be automatically placed under the control of the Heng Samrin or Vietnamese military authorities. They are not free to move about," the military officer said.

From a Thai survey, Col Sanan said, about 60,000 Kampuchean in Thailand, mostly farmers and middle-class people, want to return to their homeland. "Most of these people realize their chances of being resettled in third countries are out of the question," the military officer said.

Meanwhile, the World Food Programme (WFP) has taken over the cross-border relief operations from UNICEF as of Jan 1 this year. Col Sanan said that while the new operations will continue to be under the overall authority of the special representative of the UN secretary general, Sir Robert Jackson, they would now be coordinated and monitored by the UN resident coordinator in Bangkok, Mr Winston R. Prattley.

Under the new system, the WFP will be responsible for delivering and monitoring the food aid, with assistance from voluntary agencies. UNICEF has said it will try its best to cooperate in achieving a smooth transition of responsibilities. UNICEF will also loan the staff of its Kampuchean emergency unit to the WFP with the understanding that they will be replaced before June 30 this year.

Col Sanan said that the Kamphut camp will be closed within this year, while the Ban Kaeng (Sa Kao 2) camp will also be shut down later, leaving only Khao I-Dang camp for Kampuchean refugees and the processing centre at Phanat Nakhom in Chonburi.

#### TALKS REGARDING VIETNAMESE 'LAND PEOPLE' CONTINUE

BK280318 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 28 Jan 82 p 4

[By the NATION Regional Desk]

[Text] Talks continue between military officers responsible for refugee policy and officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) over how best to handle the 870 Vietnamese "land people" now housed at the so-called NW-82 Camp in Nong Samet, where about 45,000 Kampuchean refugees are also accommodated. "We are thinking of dissolving that camp for the Vietnamese land people as well -- so that it would not serve as a magnet to draw in more of them from Vietnam, mostly from the southern part of that country," according to Col Sanan Khachonklam of the Supreme Command's Joint Operations Centre. Col Sanan has been heading a Thai team holding talks with ICRC officials based in Bangkok over the case of the "Vietnamese land people" since May 1981, when the previous camp for this group of Vietnamese refugees, known then as NW-9, was closed after about 5,000 of them were sent to processing centre for resettlement in third countries.

ICRC officials have cited their role in "protecting" the Vietnamese displaced persons, many of whom had trekked all the way from south Vietnam through Kampuchea to the Thai-Kampuchean border. "Some of them rode bicycles, then trekked and walked across Kampuchea to flee the communist rulers in south Vietnam," said a Thai military officer. In May 1981, the NW-9 camp was closed after the Thai Supreme Command convinced the ICRC to persuade third countries to resettle all the 5,000-odd Vietnamese "land people." But the problem did not end there. The Vietnamese refugees from south Vietnam continued to surface.

"Since the previous camp had been dissolved, these Vietnamese land people were scattered at various camps when they appeared after May 1981 on the Thai-Kampuchean border. During May-December 1981, there were about 500 of them. And the ICRC officials came to us to express their concern over the protection for them. We understand their concern. But we also have to take care of our own security," said Col Sanan in an exclusive interview with the NATION earlier this week. He said that the number of Vietnamese "land people," at the last count, stood at 870. "And the size may grow if the people back in south Vietnam think that a new camp has been set up. So, we now want to dissolve the camp again to dissuade any potential south Vietnamese from thinking that they could come to this camp," the Thai military officer said.

As of Jan 1 this year, Task Force 80, the Supreme Command's special security unit on the Thai-Kampuchean border, moved in to provide protection for the Vietnamese "land people" after complaints were made by ICRC officials that some Vietnamese, having to stay in the same camp as the Kampuchean displaced persons at Nong Samet, had been raped, physically molested and beaten up by the Khmers.

Task Force 80 has moved in and provided security measures for the Vietnamese displaced persons. Thai officials would not confirm or deny the accusations. "But since hostility between Kampuchians and Vietnamese is not unknown, some incidents might have taken place. But we want to keep them there for security reasons," said another Thai official.

ICRC officials, according to Thai military officers, had asked the Thai side to move the Vietnamese land people away from the Kampuchean-dominated camp, or to house them in a separate area within the Thai territory. "We understand the question raised by ICRC officials," Col Sanan said, adding "but at the same time, we must also try to pursue our own policy, with national security being uppermost in our minds." Regular meetings have been held between the two sides since May last year.

"What we would like to do is to close down NW-82 camp (the present one for the Vietnamese boat people) as well and to ask the ICRC to help find them resettlement opportunities in third countries so that the problem could be solved once and for all," Col Sanan said.

While ICRC officials continue to pursue their "protection" policy for these Vietnamese "land people," Thai officials counter that their presence represents a "magnet" which may draw more Vietnamese to take the risk to trek through Kampuchea on land to the Thai-Kampuchean border, adding to Thailand's already heavy burden in the form of about 200,000 being accommodated in various camps and holding centres inside Thailand, plus more than 288,000 residing in encampments along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

"We would like the people in south Vietnam trying to cross Kampuchea to Thailand not to come, since they would be taking great risks. They should instead seek to leave the country through the orderly departure process being implemented in Vietnam through the cooperation of international agencies," Col Sanan added.

ICRC officials have said they understand the Thai problems in this regard. "While we have to pursue our tasks as an international relief and protection agency, we fully understand the Thai government's position. The question is to seek a middle path to accommodate both the humanitarian and security considerations," said the senior ICRC official.

POST: SRV 'PIRATES' RELEASE FISHING TRAWLERS

BK020125 Bangkok POST in English 2 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] Pattani -- Vietnamese pirates have released two Thai trawlers and their crews after holding them for two days, the owner of one of the trawlers, Sompong Payonrath, told the POST yesterday. The pirates, however, took away all fishing equipment, radio transmitter-receiver, radar, cooking gas cylinder and food supplies, altogether worth 700,000 baht. They left only 200 to 300 litres of petrol in the boats so the skippers could take them back to Thailand.

Sompong said a report on the two trawlers was radioed to the Pattani fishing association by another Thai trawler, Laemthong 18, which found the two trawlers in the Gulf of Thailand late yesterday morning.

The two trawlers and their 27 crew members were seized by Vietnamese pirates on Saturday [30 January] morning while fishing about 48 nautical miles off the coast of Pattani. During the chase and run, the skipper of the Siriphong 4, which was well equipped with radio and radar, tried to contact the fishing radio centre in Pattani, but failed, as no one was working on that day. Other trawlers which witnessed the incident relayed the message to the fishing radio centre in Songkhla.



Sompong said the two trawlers were later taken to Banyang Island in Vietnamese waters. He said only one person was on the other seized trawler, Sitthichai Nawa, as the boat was being used for guarding the fishing zone only.

#### HIGH-LEVEL COMMITTEE SET UP TO TACKLE OPIUM

BK010657 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] A high-level committee has been set up to solve problems in connection with Opium growing by hilltribes people. This followed the prime minister's order dated 15 January. The committee is chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun. It is empowered to review, improve and correct policies and measures as well as various orders issued in connection with attempts to solve the opium growing problem. The committee is also empowered to set up a subcommittee to help it with its work as found necessary.

The new committee comprises members of the military, the National Security Council, the local administration department and other agencies of the civil service.

#### SEVEN SAP MEMBERS RESIGN FROM PARLIAMENT

BK010653 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Seven Social Action Party [SAP] MP's on Friday resigned en masse from the party. They told reporters at a press conference held over the weekend at the Public Relations Department that they had done so because they disagreed with the party joining the third cabinet of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. They submitted their letters of resignation to SAP leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot through the party's Secretary General Kasem Sirisamphan.

The seven MPs are: Darong Singtothong and Khanin Bunsuwan of Chon Buri; Charat Phuchuai of Phetchabun; Sunthon Thasai of Nakhon Ratchasima; Chira Mongkhalangsai of Rat Buri; Chamlong Thewarut of Chachoengsao; and Amphon Phanprasit of Chaiyaphum.

In their resignation letters, they said the move to join the third Prem government did not enhance the party's image and is not in the public interest. Meanwhile, SAP leader M.R. Khukrit says that the resignations of seven MP's have little impact on his party. He said that he cannot predict whether the resignations would precipitate a party reorganization, adding that this will be discussed in a seminar to be held in May.

PRESS MARKS 52D ANNIVERSARY OF COMMUNIST PARTY

## NHAN DAN Editorial

BK030741 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Feb 82

[NHAN DAN 3 February editorial: "Glorious, Heroic and Creative Party"]

[Text] Today while our entire party is preparing for the fifth national congress, we jubilantly celebrate its 52d anniversary. Over the past half century and more, our party has led our people and army to wage a great struggle and record glorious victories of historic significance -- defeating the cruel and greatest forces of aggression of the century, regaining total independence and unification for the fatherland, advancing the entire country toward socialism and contributing to successfully building the firm alliance of the three Indochinese countries. These glorious exploits of our people and army stem first of all from the correct leadership of the party.

Through its protracted struggle replete with difficulties and hardships, the party has proven its valuable revolutionary qualities, which consist of its absolute loyalty to the interests of the people and the nation, to the interests of world socialism and to the ideals of communism; its close flesh-and-blood relationship with the masses; and its unity and identity of views in the face of all challenges. Symbolic of the nation's will and imbued with the revolutionary spirit of Marxism-Leninism, our party has always been a vanguard column fighting heroically and creatively. The historic mission of our party is correctly to resolve the new problems facing a revolution for national liberation and socialism in a semifeudal colonial country. The party led the national and democratic people's revolution and defeated various forces of aggression, and today it leads our people to carry out a socialist revolution in a backward agricultural country.

Our party is a party greatly experienced in organizing and educating the masses and in organizing uprisings and great revolutionary wars. Today our party has accumulated more and more experience in leading the socialist revolution and in building a new regime, a new economy and a new socialist culture. On the long path of struggle, however, the party cannot avoid temporary and limited failures as well as moments when its experience is insufficient for resolving specific problems facing the new steps of development of the revolution. Nevertheless, the important thing is to be fully aware of deficiencies and shortcomings and enforce effective measures to rectify errors.

The party has always matured in the face of all challenges, and through every trial, its militant ranks have been consolidated invariably as they are reinforced with stalwart combatants, whose loyalty has been proven by their actions, while weak elements are eliminated.

When the entire country embarked on the socialist revolution, our party correctly resolved the basic line for the revolution. Thanks to that correct line, we have been able to score great achievements in numerous fields in our revolutionary struggle. The realities of the revolution, however, have also revealed our errors and shortcomings in solving specific problems which have been encountered in the present stage of development.

We have reviewed our achievements, analyzed our shortcomings and set forth guidelines and measures in an effort to advance our revolutionary cause. Meanwhile, congresses at three levels in the entire party have concluded with fine success. Our party's identity of views has once again been proved eloquently through the discussions of various documents which will be presented at its national congress.

In addition, we have reached identity of views on the evaluation of our achievements, errors and shortcomings as well as on the guidelines and measures to overcome difficulties and vigorously advance our revolutionary cause. This is the important symbol of our strength, our intellect, our fighting will and our revolutionary quality. This is also the hope of our entire people.



All for the socialist fatherland and for the happiness of the people is the sacred aim of our party and the noble responsibility of every communist. To fulfill its new tasks, it is necessary for our party rapidly to improve its leadership ability and change its ideological and organizational work and operational methods.

Although our revolutionary tasks are increasingly heavy, new favorable conditions in our country are very great. The basic situation of our revolution is good and its difficulties are only temporary and will certainly be overcome. Meanwhile, the position of our revolution in the international arena is unprecedentedly good. Our all-round cooperation with the great Soviet Union and with Laos and Kampuchea and the warm support from communists and progressive people in the world are the firm guarantee of our success in the struggle to build and defend our socialist fatherland.

New factors are emerging along with a new impetus in many localities throughout our country. We have confidence in our Communist Party -- a great party founded and trained by Comrade Ho Chi Minh. We believe that our great party will certainly be able to lead our revolution to new victories with those succeeding President Ho's cause and with Comrade Le Duan as its leader.

Let us communists try our best to make the fifth party congress a fine success, and let us encourage our people vigorously to participate in the emulation movement to score achievements in honor of the party congress. Long live the glorious VCP!

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Editorial

BK030725 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Feb 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 February editorial: "Our Party's Great Mandate"]

[Text] Today as we celebrate the 52d anniversary of the VCP, all our troops and people look back proudly over the nation's half century of revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the glorious party. In the history of national liberation movements, it is hard to find any colonialized nation that has won such a complete victory as Vietnam. At the dawn of the 20th century, while the majority of the Afro-Asian and Latin American nations still languished in the long night of slavery, there were countless people sacrificing themselves for national salvation. But not all were crowned with final victory. Many people had to swallow the bitterness of defeat or gave up halfway because they strayed onto the wrong path. It was our nation's great fortune that we had venerated and beloved President Ho Chi Minh as our leader. He quickly found a correct path for national salvation in keeping with the revolutionary law of history. This was the path charted out by Lenin -- the path of resolutely resisting imperialism and colonialism, upholding the banner of national independence and socialism and closely linking national interests with the interests of the world revolution.

Following the above path with an absolute loyalty for the interests of the working class and the nation, our party, founded and tempered by President Ho Chi Minh, has achieved glorious success in combining the strength of our people with that of our times, in drawing up a correct strategy and plans and in skillfully mobilizing and organizing the people's forces, thus creating a powerful revolutionary movement that could launch repeated attacks on the enemy and win one victory after another.

Overcoming untold hardships and ordeals, our entire people, under the leading banner of the vanguard party, rose up to smash the colonialists, imperialists and feudalists, casting off the chains of slavery, successively defeating many cruel imperialists and winning complete victory in the national liberation struggle, thus opening up a new era for the country -- an era of independence, freedom and unification on the road to socialism.

We are very proud of our party -- a party which has always promoted unity and unification, which is noted for its absolute loyalty to the interests of the fatherland and the people, and which has firmly held high the banner of national independence and socialism through all the revolutionary stages filled with difficulties and ordeals.

The many historic victories achieved by our country over the past 5 years testify to the party's leading role and to its traditional strength. In addition, through the past 5 ordeal-filled years in the new revolutionary stage, our party has been quick to see many weaknesses and shortcomings in a number of tasks which had not been done well and which were not compatible with the new situation and tasks of the revolution. Therefore, our party has advocated increasing party-building activities, stressing that ensuring steadfastness and purity for the party is now a pressing need if we are to take the revolution forward.

The coming fifth party congress will make a profound and complete review of the revolutionary situation and the party's leadership activities over the past 5 years, which have been full of great ordeals. The congress will note the successes, point out the difficulties, weaknesses and shortcomings, find out the reasons for this and draw experience in order once again to reaffirm its correct line and chart out a direction, new actions and new steps to be taken in the revolution. The congress will reaffirm the party's important and glorious mission in the face of the new revolutionary situation. There must be a vigorous surge forward among the party, the revolution and the people. Each party organization must build itself steadfastly and each cadre or party member must temper himself in order to serve as a member of a vanguard brigade and become a vanguard fighter just as Uncle Ho advised: "worthy of being leaders and faithful servants of the people." They must struggle hard to observe the motto: "all for socialist construction; and all for the people's happiness."

With the beloved party and the approaching fifth party congress in mind, our people's armed forces are proudly and confidently determined to march forward heroically under the party banner and to join with the people in successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland in order to make our country prosperous and powerful and bring about a bountiful, happy and civilized life for our people.

#### ARMY PAPER WELCOMES SOVIET MARSHAL'S VISIT

OW030743 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 3 -- Under the title "Warm Welcome to Soviet Marshal N.V. Ogarkov on a Visit to Vietnam", the army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today editorially extends warm greetings to the chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first deputy minister of national defence of the Soviet Union.

The paper says: "We warmly welcome Marshal N.V. Ogarkov, representative of a heroic and invincible revolutionary army with an extremely glorious history of struggle during the past half-century or so. With their resounding exploits in the patriotic war as well as in peaceful construction, the Soviet Army and Navy have made glorious contributions to the defence of the gains of the Soviet people's revolution and to the successful building of a new society -- the socialist and communist society.

"Today the Soviet Army and Navy are an invincible force fully capable of preserving the Soviet people's revolutionary gains, discharging their noble internationalist obligation, defending the socialist community, safeguarding world peace and deterring imperialism, headed by the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the Beijing expansionists, from sabotaging the revolutionary movement and causing tension in the world".

The paper continues: "The Vietnamese and Soviet peoples and armies are bound by a very fine tradition of militant solidarity. The Soviet Union wholeheartedly supported the Vietnamese people in their resistance wars against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism. In the present struggle against Beijing expansionism, the Soviet people, army and navy have reserved for Vietnam great all-round and effective support and assistance. The Vietnam-U.S.S.R. treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in November 1978 affirms the determination of the two countries to keep their friendship externally pure and everlasting".

"Marshal N.V. Ogarkov's visit to Vietnam will certainly contribute to further strengthening the great friendship and militant solidarity between our two fraternal peoples and armies", the paper asserts.

VO VAN KIET 28 DEC SPEECH ON ASSAULT YOUTH

BK310720 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Jan 82 p 2

["Excerpts" from speech by Vo Van Kiet, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, delivered on 28 December at a Ho Chi Minh City conference to review activities of the city assault youth force]

[Text] Building the Districts Is Meant To Enrich Our Own Families, Native Lands and the Country

How to reorganize production at the district level and advance agriculture to large-scale production? For densely populated districts where the pattern of life has existed and developed for a long time, the most important investment, I think, is the collective mind. The greatest requirement is to arrange and employ the existing labor force to the maximum. In the Nam Bo lowlands, each worker averages only 80 man-days a year, hence the severe waste of human labor and a tropical country's natural resources. We must rely on the system of collective mastery to combine labor with land in a harmonious manner. In other words, we must use labor and land in accordance with uniform programs and plans and practice specialized cultivation, intensive cultivation, companion cropping and yield-increasing methods, while paying attention to the characteristics of the soil and the climate and new scientific and technical innovations. Cu Chi was selected by the central government and our city as a pilot site for building the district. Diverse activities designed to reorganize production at the district level are being engaged in at Cu Chi. Based on the general plan and the demands of domestic consumption and export, it is rationally reorganizing production, cultivation and livestock breeding patterns, and small industry and handicrafts to ensure that land will be fully utilized, that each hectare of land will produce the highest possible economic results, that each man-day will produce the highest value.... With this new business approach, which calls for four specialized cultivation zones, six main types of crops and eight species of livestock under the current 5-year plan, anticipations are that Cu Chi District's gross agricultural output in terms of value -- which was 30 million dong in 1981 -- will increase to 143 million dong (computed at 1981 fixed prices) by 1985; that is, a fivefold increase. This target of 143 million dong, in my opinion, can be achieved and even overfulfilled.

More than anyone else, the rural youth must deeply study the advance of agriculture and believe in the renovation of the countryside so that they will develop a greater love for an attachment to their native lands. Advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production is actually meant to enrich our own families, native lands and the country. To advance to the forefront of the new movement, we must improve our qualifications in all respects; firmly grasp economic, cultural and scientific and technical knowledge; learn from realities to develop creativity; promptly respond to the new work methods and new technical measures; volunteer services in the rising movement for productive labor; take the lead in the campaign to develop the new relations of production; and serve as the nucleus for the development of the new culture in the countryside.

My young brothers and sisters, you should bear in mind that you yourselves are the generation that will be in charge of controlling and developing tomorrow's perfect large-scale socialist agriculture. The city's youth -- including youngsters of the working class and all strata of the socialist intelligentsia and especially the youths belonging to the economic, cultural and scientific and technical forces -- must be fully aware of the common strategic tasks, fully discharge their responsibilities in collective work and, in a voluntary and earnest manner, carry out the creative and highly comprehensive undertaking of advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production. We must realize that agriculture can be advanced only by taking full and constant advantage of developments in industry and science and technology. It is necessary that everyone fully understand the party's major policy -- one that is derived from the realities of the country and the people -- to combine agriculture with industry into a unified structure right from the outset and to advance from an agroindustrial structure to a rational industrial-agricultural structure. This is the way to change our nation's agriculture and countryside and improve our people's life.

Who Will Exploit the Remaining 3 Million Hectares of Agricultural Land and 15 Million Hectares of Forest Land?

Our country is stretched out along a north-south axis and its population is concentrated in coastal plains. Of the 400 districts, excluding scores of precincts, with their diverse characteristics and economic structures, many are sparsely populated while some areas bear no marks left by the work of human hands and are devoid of life, except for the proliferation of vegetation, birds and wild beasts. History has left us with an uneven distribution of labor. In the past 4,000 years, our nation has had to fight against foreign aggression scores of times and has lived with backward production methods. Up to now only 6,953,000 out of 10,550,000 hectares of arable land have been exploited. This does not include some 15 million hectares of forest lands that we have for the most part overlooked and failed to use in the most profitable manner possible.

The rate of construction and the urgent demands of life require that we lose no time in reviewing our experiences concerning land reclamation and the building of new economic zones. Likewise, we must devise efficient and appropriate measures and steps that will require little in the way of capital investment but will yield maximum returns so that we can take big leaps forward.

We must look directly at reality -- in this case at the more than 3 million hectares of agricultural land yet to be exploited. There exist tracts of wastelands even in some densely populated districts and developed agricultural areas. To carry out land reclamation and eliminate the leopard-skin pattern of the agricultural map, it is best that we mobilize manpower locally or from nearby for the job. We should not organize massive migrations, as this would involve great expense and severely upset the livelihood of the laboring people. Since it would be difficult to stabilize the life of the resettlers immediately and resolve the housing problem facing them, their welfare would not be guaranteed. Where there are large and small tracts of wastelands, we may mobilize the assault labor force from the local or regional youth for intensive reclamation activities within a short period of time. This force will build ricefields and develop crop cultivation and livestock breeding, using short-term measures designed to attain long-term goals, and will create the initial material bases of production and welfare to enable the ordinary people to begin living and engaging in profitable production there immediately. Afterwards, the people will be invited to resettle there on a totally voluntary basis after fully planning their livelihood and production activities.

The remote jungle and mountain areas which are marked so far only by the footprints left by the liberation combatants during the war of resistance are actually areas with the richest potentials. The nation is calling for the youth to go there today.



We must not allow our abundant and easily exploitable natural resources to lie dormant like Sleeping Beauty in the fairy tale while waiting for her prince. The real prince is today's young generation with its heroic labor efforts. Considering our love for the country and our love for life, it is inconceivable that such beautiful lands have not yet been touched by man. A nation that has defied death to gain life and won back its land by shedding blood along every inch of a difficult path cannot complain about hardship and poverty while neglecting to tap its rich natural resources. Making full use of the land is a manifestation of one's spirit of labor and level of civilization. Out of national pride, we must not allow even an inch of land to be wasted.

On whom can we count to exploit the most difficult, immense and fertile part of the more than 3 million hectares of agricultural lands still lying fallow and to tap and preserve 15 million hectares of forest lands satisfactorily? If your generation neglects this task, your children and your children's children will have to do it. Since this is essential work, the responsibility for it cannot be refused by today's society and passed on to tomorrow's. In resolutely carrying out difficult and pressing tasks of a historic nature, any nation has to depend on the offensive spirit and assault labor of the youth.

To carry out this great land reclamation task most effectively we must employ a massive work force that is physically and spiritually strong. Only by mobilizing the assault force of the youth can we reclaim large tracts of wasteland with speed and efficiency in our battle to conquer nature. Only with the assault spirit of youth can we heroically endure all the unforeseeable difficulties and hardships in areas that have never seen the work of man's labor. Only the youth can remain steadfast and create everything, including the spirit of life, through their organized collective life, their creativity, their resourcefulness and their optimism.

In calculating the actual economic results, we find many disadvantages in our former methods for opening new lands and building new economic zones. When whole families are sent to the virgin lands, the main laborers have to stabilize the life of their own families first and they cannot concentrate on exploiting the land with quick results. The family hearth is not warm enough to dispel the mysterious desolation of nature. The spirit of the main laborers can easily be shattered by the complaints of their loved ones, the cries and pitiful conditions of their infant children, the onslaught of diseases and minor mishaps. Furthermore, the use of state grain brought from far away to feed dependents as well as workers constitutes an additional burden on the budget. It drains the capital invested and prevents it from being devoted wholly to developing production. We must calculate anew and drastically change our methods in order to fully restore the people's confidence in the party's major policy for opening new lands and building new economic zones. The sending of people to new lands to build new economic zones is not aimed at reducing the population density and easing the demand for rice, nor is it aimed at persecuting a number of persons out of political discrimination, as falsely claimed by bad elements. Only by concrete actions can we clarify the truth: Opening new lands and building the new economic zones is a great and essential undertaking that fully reflects patriotism, love for the people and respect for labor. And all of this is for life and for a beautiful Vietnam.

The Assault Youth of Ho Chi Minh City Achieve Proficiency in Working With Due Consideration of Economic Results

The experience gained by the assault youth of Ho Chi Minh City may have some benefit for the young people of those large cities which have a labor surplus when the problems of achieving collective mastery over labor, redistributing labor and combining labor with the land have reached their peak and must be settled once and for all.

Developing the heroic tradition of Vietnamese youth in combat, the youth of Ho Chi Minh City started their activities with a ceremony held on the anniversary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in 1976. Initially, their most pressing and important task was to help the people with all their hearts. At that time, the assault youth force was only a lower school of labor. They set out with determination, first of all, to devote their lives to serving the party. And their pledge "live for the homeland" has now proven to be not just empty words that were uttered on the spur of the moment.

The people of our city discover new things daily about their endurance and zeal in working. In the first batch of assault youth, there are many high school and college students and religious youths, as well as those of both Vietnamese and Chinese descent who come from affluent families and are used to a luxurious life. Nevertheless, they have quickly triumphed over themselves and renounced their old ideas and lifestyles. I saw with my own eyes many youngsters sleeping at night on the hard earth of the Le Minh Xuan field without the comfort of a mat and mosquito net, or sitting together under the shade of a tent erected in the open field at high noon to escape from the scorching summer sun. The soft feet of Saigon girls rapidly covered the muddy fields and the hands of students moved and packed dirt for irrigation projects as fast as anyone. At the Ong Nhieu dam on the edge of the Sau Xa marsh (Thu Duc), I watched boys and girls diving up and down all day long to strengthen the base of the dam. I had not believed these youngsters could so quickly familiarize and adapt themselves to the western muddy marshes and endure the notorious mosquitoes and leeches of U Minh and the jungle leeches and Anopheles mosquitoes of the eastern and southern parts of the Central Highlands. On the An Binh canal (Kien Giang), many youngsters, although not knowing how to swim, their boats laden with rice seedlings, rowed to the fields without fear. In spite of the chilly climate of Di Linh (Lam Dong), they happily planted manioc to eat with their rice and worked late and woke up early to grow mulberry and raise silkworms. To them, a spartan life has become a matter of course. I am most deeply moved by the fact that because of their hard work, the youngsters are often clad in tattered clothes which they have mended themselves.

The assault youth have left their footprints on all the city's outlying areas, from Cu Chi to Duyen Hai, and throughout much of the fatherland -- from Lam Dong and southern Dac Lac to the U Minh jungle in Minh Hai and Kien Giang, and from the Duong Minh Chau combat zone to the Tra Cu canal that leads to the Dong Thap combat zone. They have lived up to their oath: "The assault youth are present wherever they are needed and wherever there are difficulties." How proud I am of our beloved city's children who have led a vigorous life of tireless labor in different parts of the country! The "omnipotent" labor and "multi-farious" knowledge of youth of a big city have quickly been brought into play: Although every task is a new one and must be learned from the beginning, our youngsters, with their fortitude and zeal for work, have mastered everything -- from digging canals to packing earth, making latticework, plowing lands, transplanting rice and preserving forests. In particular, they have become greatly skilled in carpentry and housing construction, and they are gifted with numerous creative ideas for developing production to achieve self-sufficiency in food and improve their diet, like those who conquered the peaks of Truong Son. Obviously, the strong point of the assault youth lies in their work to reclaim wastelands and cover the entire country with green vegetation. This precious source of labor, when correctly combined with lands, will bring about even greater results -- if we are not forced at the start by the urgency of the matter to use it in a scattered manner, and if we can promptly develop our concentrated efforts in line with uniform programs and plans which are economically and technically oriented and which present a specific sequence of steps to be taken in accordance with a general strategy.

We should stress that the assault youth force's step toward maturity during the past few years is primarily due to the fact that it has been engaged in building the economy. Since the party Central Committee's sixth resolution was adopted in mid-1979, the city's assault youth force has experimentally shifted step by step from the administration of subsidization to management with accountability. The city's assault youth force is divided into nine general command committees. Each of the committees bears the revolutionary character of youth and becomes at the same time an economic unit with its own profit-and-loss accounting system and the legal status of a corporate body with independence in finance and planning. As such it is entirely responsible for its economic results. Each young worker has the democratic right to formulate plans at the grass-roots level and to participate in distribution. The youth force has established some advanced labor norms, and since 1979 it has applied some appropriate forms of work contracts and piecework payment. It knows how to positively combine the three interests, with the interest of the entire society ranked first by conscious assault youths. By distributing according to a labor and by eliminating egalitarianism and subsidies to create new productivity in a definitive way, we have made young workers take some real interest in the results of their work. Previously, it was difficult for each man to dig an average of half a cubic meter of dirt daily, but now the average is 3 or 4 and at times 20 cubic meters of dirt a day. Some of the youths have worked very hard and earned good money, some of which they have sent home to help their families. They are proud of their work, which has allowed them to earn their own living and to make some calculable contributions to their units and society. The new managerial method offers the prospect of developing the assault youth force vigorously without having to rely on the major state investments, thus relieving the general budget from this burden. You should struggle even more vigorously in this positive direction to demonstrate more persuasively every day that the project of the assault youth force is the cheapest investment.

The experience in and knowledge of production also constitute an entire process of learning. Bitter setbacks are the mothers of successes. It was planned at the beginning to grow pineapples on Le Minh Xuan farm. Due to the shortage of seeds and saplings, no fruit has been harvested thus far, although several efforts have been made. Meanwhile, sugarcane has been harvested on Pham Van Hai farm because the crop was planted gradually as soon as the soil had been prepared at the very beginning of the crop season. The Nhi Xuan farm -- where our meeting is being held today -- is an example of cultivation in the right direction. It is entering the new orbit of creativity and encouraging development. Computing the economic results achieved by the city's children is not beyond our grasp. Since we sweat and appreciate our work, we are compelled to think of the economic results. From an assault youth unit which had just completed its international obligations, you have come to build this farm -- a type of farm in miniature -- on an experimental basis. During the first year, the farm was allocated 100 hectares to grow sugarcane, which it did successfully with an immediate harvest. The second year, the farm was allocated 600 additional hectares for sugarcane, with even greater success. Farming usually yields profits only after five years of work. To be able to make profits in such a short time is commendable and takes much skill. With part of the profits from sugarcane planting, the youths plan to build a semi-mechanized installation to press sugarcane in order to save labor, create more jobs and make full use of bagasse as a fertilizer for sugarcane plants. We support this intelligent planning, considering it an experiment in the combination of agriculture and industry into a structure in a small installation from the very beginning. The youths here are also to be commended for their knowledge of finding a source of raw material from the forests in order to develop handicrafts.

It is particularly commendable that you have shown profound concern for the material and moral lives of young workers. Within two years, you have on your own built 500 well-policed wooden, semipermanent houses and a water distribution system with a high water tower, making workers' dreams come true on new lands. This conference hall here is a theater of the assault youth force which you have built by yourselves. It meets the cherished aspirations of young workers. Youths are not merely skilled workers in building life. They are at the age when talents are blooming. Once they know how to move about, they can dance, and once they know how to speak, they can sing. Enjoying and performing arts is an indispensable cause for youthful joy. It is an invisible agent for increasing labor productivity and a spiritual vitamin for restoring the labor strength of youths. People who are attached to one another in work on ricefields are all the more so in entertainment under the roof of this cosy house. This theater is simultaneously a conference hall and a classroom. Without collective and spiritual activities and without either books or songs or musical tunes, what will happen to youths, and how can we expect youths to continue to voluntarily take the lead forever?

I welcome the departure of one party from your forward station for Dac Nong (Dac Lac Province) to build a new district there, a small pearl of the Central Highlands because of the landscape and climate which is called "Switzerland of Vietnam" because of the landscape and climate. That area, with its red soil and forests of valuable hardwood, lies on large bauxite deposits that can be tapped for industrial use. You have actually done your work in an economical and planned manner. You know how to win the intelligentsia of the city's scientific and technical forces, completing an economic-technical dissertation on construction in this area to exploit the 95,000 hectares of forest. This dissertation has been submitted to the local party committee and administration and is awaiting the ratification of the ministries involved and the Council of Ministers. Without requiring state investment, you have gone into that area to build three sawmills to fully exploit all the logs and branches scattered in forests. You have used hollow bamboo to produce pulp, doing away with the demand for imported materials and chemicals, and have created your own source of income to defray all the costs of building the primary bases and to be ready to accept new tasks. Such a way of doing business also reflects a new phase in the intellectual development of assault youths who work intelligently, practically and creatively.

#### It Will Not Be Economical If Adequate Attention Is Not Paid to Moral Motivation

On the basis of the realistic experiences of Ho Chi Minh City's assault youths, we can consider methods of reclaiming large areas of wasteland, building new districts and achieving the economic results quickly and steadily with just an insignificant additional state investment. The most important point is that the central agencies involved should promptly formulate plans for each new district and each new village, thereby providing for adequate economic and technical bases. Those localities with excess manpower should organize mobile young work forces. The forces should be compact, with the less indirect staff organizations the better. The economic results can be developed at the very beginning of the clearing and exploiting project by making full use of all the firewood, twigs, branches, snags and stumps scattered about the forests, and by exploiting hollow bamboo and all kinds of secondary resources which are being wasted in the forests. By doing so, we can build the initial material bases at the lowest cost. The economic results can also be developed at the outset of the first crop season in order to develop animal husbandry immediately. If we want to do so, we must adequately equip all workers with the most popular tools and must have some semi-mechanized forces. The most important things is to select the right crops and animal breeds, conduct appropriate skills training, rely on the scientific and technical forces, organize work on a trial basis and establish strict technical regulations.



Although the economic results must be given top priority, it would no longer be economical if no attention were paid to the issue of moral motivation, which has on several occasions created changing and destructive forces, as traditional experiences have shown. The Constitution has stipulated that labor is the benefit and duty of all citizens. With regard to the young citizens, we probably should stress their profound desire to engage in the most significant labor cause animated with ideals. It will give great happiness to today's young generation if youths can be organized to swim with the high tide of heroic movement. Youths are always present, even though we are in a period of economic construction. They like to lead a great life uplifted by revolutionary romanticism to assert that they themselves have composed the historical lyric of epochal significance and hallmark.

Whenever anyone reads Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's memoirs "Virgin Lands," he cannot help being profoundly moved and admiring not only the armed exploits but also the hearts of Soviet land reclaimers. Ten years after the end of the national defense war, millions of youths bade goodbye to Moscow and Leningrad and volunteered to go and reclaim virgin land in Kazakhstan in the middle of deserted central Asia to conquer the grassland and within a short period of time thereafter, to give the Soviet fatherland an additional 25 million tons of wheat every year. Since then, the words "wasteland reclaimer" have been added to Soviet dictionaries. The same words should be in Vietnamese dictionaries. Wasteland reclaimers must set out just as they do to fight the enemy. They must demonstrate initiative and pride; must be organized and be on the offensive with a revolutionary spirit; and must thoroughly understand and believe in their work. Our historical records only show the names of officers in charge of farms and not those of the common people who were oppressed and forced to reclaim virgin lands to establish hamlets. Under the French colonialist regime, rubber plantation tappers and peasants suffered the most. They had no choice but to serve as slaves to be hired and beaten.

The system of collective mastery has created its own models of wasteland reclaimers who have directly inherited the traditions of fighting the enemy and have shown the spirit of yesterday's national saviors in developing the country today. The armed struggle is actually a special labor task requiring a fierce assault and a protracted effort. When I was your age, I had a chance to enjoy the first labor song of my life by joining tens of thousands of people and combatants to dig canals and build embankments in western Nam Bo. Later on, during the anti-U.S. resistance struggle, millions of people in western Nam Bo again scored a new saga by digging a great anti-U.S. canal and establishing a defensive belt for U Minh jungle. Ho Chi Minh City witnessed this marvelous and unprecedented labor strength of the ironlike fortress of Cu Chi people who coordinated with one another -- in total secrecy, which was necessary for their survival -- in building a network of underground trenches hundreds of kilometers long. Wherever you go and whatever you see in the country, memories will surface regarding the high tides of mass movements during the war under which the people volunteered to clear roads, build embankments and barriers, dig trenches and organize combat villages. They considered labor their duty benefit, a cause for joy, an honor and a festival of the masses even though they had to work at night to avoid detection.

The name "assault youth" -- which was chosen by Uncle Ho -- is inseparable from Dien Bien Phu. I know this very well because I had lived in the Viet Bac base area a few years before the Dien Bien Phu victory.

I occasionally participated there in civilian labor missions and in the recruitment of assault youths at the grassroots level. It was out of a desire to achieve the Dien Bien Phu victory that Uncle Ho decided to set up the "assault youth" brigade, the predecessor of various youth-run assault labor organizations which were formed afterward.

Assault youths were employed at that time as a prime force in breaking stones to open hundreds of kilometers of roads throughout the northwest for use in the transportation of heavy artillery pieces and for the traffic of mechanized vehicles. Assault youth laborers, constituting a main element of the rear service force, were posted at all logistical way-stations on the way to the battlefields. Way-stations in the Dien Bien Phu period were the predecessors of the Truong Son way-stations during the anti-U.S. struggle. Wave after wave of civilian laborers rushed from all directions toward Dien Bien Phu. These civilian laborers had to walk hundreds of kilometers, carrying basketfuls of goods or leading overloaded bicycles during the half-a-year-long Dien Bien Phu campaign in order to ensure timely and constant logistical support for the frontline. This large-scale labor movement creatively solved all those difficulties originally regarded as insurmountable. This came as a great surprise for the enemy. At the Dien Bien Phu fire line [tuyeens luwar], before the battle took place, civilian laborers had spent untold energy building combat positions and defensive breastworks. How could we forget the song "Singing Heave-Ho While Dragging Artillery Pieces" which has been entered in the annals of history. Each Dien Bien fighter first became a labor hero. This was because he had to dig trenches before he could fight the enemy. Our troops had to work every night within the enemy's firing range, digging a series of overlapping combat trenches -- extending from the Muong Thanh prairie to Hong Cum -- which was designed to tighten the encirclement around the enemy's base complex. You children, while learning history, must keep in mind that every victory of our people was made possible thanks to the enormous efforts of society and of each individual.

Only after achieving the Dien Bien Phu victory could we "trek along the Truong Son Cordillera during the struggle for national salvation."

I had a chance to walk along the Ho Chi Minh trail, cross over the Ba Ren Pass and climb up the But slope during the first resistance struggle. Our liaison agent at that time received a can of popcorn as his daily food ration. During the second resistance struggle, I again had a chance to tread the Truong Son trail at a time after the trail had become more developed. Ever since then, I have maintained an extremely deep impression about the wonderful labor strength that has created victory, a total victory. We have opened tens of thousands of kilometers of roads for use by motorized vehicles across and along the Truong Son Cordillera, created many absolutely secure corridors for ground operations, and even installed an oil pipeline running across the highest peak of the Truong Son cordillera to Dong Xoai. The tanks which ran into the Independence palace on 30 April 1975 had also crossed over this peak. Hundreds of thousands of people were standing by the trail to maintain, defend and develop it, creating the best conditions possible in wartime for themselves and their comrades to operate and ensuring that the colossal apparatus could function smoothly to move reinforcements promptly and continually to various battlefields. I think that with the great and lasting labor strength which created the saga of the Truong Son trail, we have more than ample force to fulfill the historic mission of today's generation, which is to develop agriculture in our country outstandingly.

The great socialist and general offensive campaign to reclaim virgin land is flooding our country with workers trying to achieve the highest economic results within the shortest period of time and to complete the land opening task started since the time of the national founding by the Hung Dynasty. This is our new Dien Bien Phu battle and our new Truong Son mission!

At the 25th CPSU Congress, the Soviet assault youth force held a departure ceremony to be flown directly from the congress hall to the icy zones in the heart of Siberia in order to build various projects bearing its name, to exploit underwater oil and natural gas and to build the Bam railway, creating the saga of great labor. And today, immediately after the 26th CPSU Congress, the USSR signed an economic contract called "centenary contract" with the West European countries to begin selling every year 40 billion tons of natural gas from Siberia to these countries. Such is the spirit of the assault youth force which lies in its alertness to finish its task quickly and completely.

The reclamation of wasteland and forests which had not been exploited for 40 centuries, should be considered the "centenary project" of the young Vietnamese generation in the 1980's.

Owing to the general appeal and guidance issued by the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee and to the leading role played by the capital youths, the youths in Ho Chi Minh City, Hue City and Vinh City and in other centers have received the proper concern of the state agencies involved. These agencies have strived to give the youths every favorable condition and have prepared them for the planning task. This very spring, we should have a system of appropriate policies and uniform measures to conduct major and in-depth propaganda among youths and organize the first mobile assault labor units to reclaim wasteland urgently, carrying out the national strategy of developing agriculture outstandingly.

The form of organization does not matter, since it should depend on the local situation and conditions. Nor does it matter as to who should go first. The most important matters are singlemindedness, cooperation and determination to succeed. In this coming Fifth VCP Congress, the youth delegates from all localities who are well aware of their duty, will probably queue up in a ceremony to receive a general order to depart and will vow to the young generation of the 1980's to fulfill all land reclamation targets with the highest results and to build any new economic zone as assigned by the central government on the basis of the general program and national unification plan.

All of these delegates will come to the Ba Dinh Square and stand before the mausoleum of Uncle Ho -- the founder of the "assault youth force" -- to rekindle the eternal flame of the assault force and depart. Once they set out, they will succeed; once they start a project, they will complete it.

This is the most creative way to make Uncle Ho's wish come true, that we can always advance our country one step "further and better," although we do not have big industry. Big industry will emerge from land and labor to advance the country "further" and "better."

Uncle Ho once spoke of planting trees and cultivating men. Our country will have both trees and men. Our generation will struggle resolutely to develop the future of our motherland, demonstrating patriotism by practical action and courageous labor. We shall know how to fight and defeat any aggressor just like or even better than our forefathers.

Uncle Ho said that just as our fingers are not the same, pioneers should accept and welcome their followers. The increasingly self-conscious strength of each individual reinforced by the strength of his organization reflects human love and responsibility. The spirit of fraternal help, though intangible, is very strong and dominant among youths. The sense, form and vitality of this organization is suitable to youths and enhances their spirit, giving them even more self-respect and self-confidence. This is the living experience of the organization and of each assault youth in Ho Chi Minh City.

#### FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS GREETED

##### VCP Greetings Message

OW021609 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 2 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent its warmest congratulations to the 24th National Congress of the French Communist Party. The message of greetings reads:

"Over the past 60 years the French Communist Party, the tested vanguard of the French working class, has constantly stood at the spearhead of the struggle for the interests of the working people and of France. That is why it has played a more and more decisive role in the French political life. The fraternal parties in the communist and international workers' movement take pride in companion-in-arms so rich in experience of struggle as your party.

"In recent years, your party, headed by Comrade Georges Marchais has persisted in the line of uniting all the working class and people and democratic and progressive forces of France to struggle against monopoly capitalism, for social welfare, democracy and socialism, and has made important contributions to the communist and international workers' movement, thus actively contributing to the struggle against the bellicose policy of imperialism, against the arms race, for the defence of peace in Europe and the rest of the world.

"Your 24th national congress is held at an extremely important moment both on the national and international scenes. We sincerely wish your congress great success, which would make an important contribution to consolidating and developing the victories of the leftist forces and to giving a new impetus to the struggle of the French working class and people for welfare, democracy and social progress and for peace and detente in Europe and throughout the world.

"Dear comrades, we greatly rejoice to see that for more than half a century of the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, the friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and forged by Comrades Ho Chi Minh and Maurice Thorez, has consolidated and developed continuously and the relations between our two parties have become closer as time went by.

"Our party and people will forever engrave in our mind the warm and multiform assistance of the Communist Party, working class and people of France in our two past resistance wars as well as in our socialist construction and national defence at present. We would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm once again the Communist Party and people of Vietnam's consistent solidarity with and support for the revolutionary cause of the French Communists and working people.

"May the militant solidarity between the Communist Party of Vietnam and the French Communist Party blossom and strengthen with every passing day! May the friendship and cooperation between our two peoples further consolidate and develop! Our best wishes of success for the 24th National Congress of the French Communist Party!"

3 Feb NHAN DAN Editorial

OW030735 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February -- Welcoming the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party (PCF), NHAN DAN in an editorial today expresses the belief that it will create conditions for the rallying of more democratic and progressive forces in the common actions for changes as required by France. The paper says that over the past 60 years the PCF has constantly been in the frontline of a very complicated class struggle for the genuine interests of the French working people and of the nation.

A major leftist party, the paper notes, the PCF has played an increasingly important role in France's political life. It holds that the left wing's victories in elections last summer and the participation of the PCF in the government for the first time in 34 years have marked significant changes in the political situation of France and the rest of Europe.

The 34th congress, it says, will usher in a period of active struggle for the communists and other people of France and will create more favourable conditions for the PCF to mobilize democratic and progressive forces into common actions for changes as required by France.

The paper welcomes the PCF's positive contributions to the development of the friendship and cooperation between France and Vietnam in keeping with the interests and aspirations of the two peoples and of peace in Southeast Asia and elsewhere. NHAN DAN expresses the sincere thanks of the Communists, the working class and the people of Vietnam to the Communist Party, the working class and the people of France for their solidarity. It also expresses warm support for the noble cause of the Communists and the working people of France.



NGUYEN DUY TRINH ARRIVES IN PARIS 1 FEB

BK021128 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] At the invitation of the French Communist Party Central Committee, a VCP delegation led by Nguyen Duy Trinh, Political Bureau member, arrived in Paris on Monday to attend the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party. The same day a delegation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party led by Hun Sen, member of the party's Political Bureau, arrived in Paris for the same purpose.

U.S. 'PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN' AGAINST POLAND HIT

OW030745 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 3 -- The world is witnessing a noisy and ridiculous propaganda campaign launched by the United States against Poland and the Soviet Union, NHAN DAN notes in a commentary today. The American-sponsored "Let Poland Be Poland" television show and the holding of the so-called "Solidarity Day With the Polish People" are nothing but a gross distortion of the situation in Poland by the Reagan administration in the internal affairs of that country, the paper says.

The paper goes on: "The U.S. moves against Poland are aimed at covering up its crimes against the Polish people and increasing tension throughout the world." The U.S. large-scale psywar campaign is the latest and most striking ware in its anti-communist array. Documents of the reactionary forces captured by the Polish authorities are undeniable evidence of the role taken by the U.S. and other international reactionary forces in masterminding and supporting, both spiritually and materially, the frenzied counterattacks by the anti-socialist forces in Poland.

"The truth about the recent crisis in Poland has emerged more and more clearly. This is absolutely not a struggle for human rights as the United States has noisily proclaimed but a struggle between revolution and counter-revolution, between socialist and anti-socialist forces".

The paper reaffirms Vietnam's strong support for revolution and socialism, against counter-revolution and anti-socialism. "We totally support all the measures taken since December 13, 1981, by the Polish Military Council of National Salvation and the Polish state and consider them as revolutionary and necessary to meet the legitimate interest of the Polish people and the socialist community, as well as of peace and security in Europe and elsewhere", the paper says. "While strongly denouncing the imperialist intervention in Poland", NHAN DAN notes, "the Soviet Union has always expressed its noble internationalism, extending its profound sympathy with and great and selfless assistance to the fraternal Polish people".

The paper continues: "The new American propaganda campaign is directed against not only the Polish People's Republic and other countries in the Socialist community, but also against international peace and security. The attitude toward the Polish situation has become the touchstone for all revolutionaries and progressive people".

"The socialist forces in Poland have gained crucial victories in the struggle against counter-revolutionary elements. No force can reverse the situation. Of course, in the process of bringing the situation back to normal, the Polish people will meet many more difficulties caused by the imperialists. The Vietnamese people once again extend their most vigorous solidarity and support to their Polish brothers, and believe that final victory will belong to the Polish people", NHAN DAN adds.

SINGAPORE FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH SUHARTO

BK030931 Jakarta OANA in English 0915 GMT 3 Feb 82

["Pool Item"]

[Text] Jakarta, 3 Feb (OANA/ANTARA) -- The formation of the loose Kampuchean coalition government entirely depends on the three parties concerned (Prince Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khmer Rouge) which met in Singapore recently. In other words the coalition would never materialize without the participation of the Khmer Rouge of Khieu Samphan.

This was stated by Singapore Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan after his meeting with President Suharto at Bina Graha here Wednesday. The Singaporean foreign minister flew in here this morning and immediately conferred with Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja before calling on the Indonesian president.

Dhanabalan, who was flanked by Mokhtar, emphasized that ASEAN played a supporting role only. He explained the loose coalition government as proposed by Singapore was intended to let each of the three groups remain "independent and sovereign".

In the latest development, Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk accepted the proposal while the Khmer Rouge rejected it. Indonesia and Singapore, Dhanabalan said after his talks in Jakarta, agreed that it would be up to the three unreconciled groups in Kampuchea to decide about the setting up of the coalition government. ASEAN had asked for advice and ASEAN is willing to help but it [words indistinct] were to take action," Dhanabalan said.

Asked on the Khmer Rouge's rejection to join the loose coalition proposal, Chanabalan said that the coalition desired by the Khmer Rouge should be the same with the original one based on the agreed political principles. The Singaporean foreign minister said he did not very well understand what was meant by the agreed political principles, but he believed they were principles agreed upon during the first meeting of the three groups.

According to Dhanabalan, the Khmer Rouge expressed its willingness to still form the loose coalition. He even said that the Khmer Rouge wanted to convene another meeting with the other two groups (Sihanouk and Son Sann).

Asked about the hint given by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir that the country might withdraw its support to Khmer Rouge's seat in the United Nations, Dhanabalan declined to comment as he said he had not read the report. To date, most of the ASEAN countries have given recognition to the Democratic Kampuchean Government led by Khieu Samphan.

He said if ASEAN was propping up the possibility of the creation of a new Kampuchean state, it was not in the form of government. ASEAN continues to appeal to all the parties which are to form the coalition not to hold on stubbornly to their own respective positions because the important thing is to liberate Kampuchea from external interference, according to Dhanabalan.

MOKHTAR COMMENTS ON KHMER ROUGE REJECTION

BK271255 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Indonesian Foreign Minister Prof Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja says ASEAN does not regard as final the decision of the Khmer Rouge government to reject the Singapore proposal to tie itself in a loose coalition with two other anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean groups. ASEAN will, however, leave the matter entirely to the three factions to make a decision on the proposal made last December by Singapore. The three had earlier agreed in principle to the proposal but had not been able to agree on details.

The Indonesian foreign minister was speaking to newsmen after calling on Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed at his office in Kuala Lumpur this afternoon. Nevertheless, he said, there was a need for ASEAN to have consultations on the matter.

Referring to his discussions with the prime minister, Professor Mokhtar said they focused on closer relations between ASEAN and Indonesia and Malaysia in particular. He also said Indonesia supported Malaysia fully in its stand against the United States for its release of stockpiled tin on the world market.

PRAWIRO MESSAGE TO REGIONAL GROUP OF 77 MEETING

BK251109 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1025 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] Jakarta, 25 Jan (ANTARA) -- Economic cooperation toward the creation of a new international economic order will figure as the topic of discussions at the 5-day regional meeting opening today of the ASEAN Group of 77 in the city. The regional meeting opened by Foreign Trade Director General Suhadi will focus talks on multilateral cooperation between business houses of the member countries of the region.

Trade and Cooperatives Minister [Radius Prawiro] wrote in a message read out for him by Suhadi said cooperation between developing countries constitutes a "basic component" for the establishment of the new economic order. Due to the reason the developing countries should be able to forge economic cooperation among themselves both on the regional as well as the world level.

Radius said there had been a consensus that economic cooperation among the developing countries constitutes a basic policy in encouraging self confidence and would be very effective in speeding up the materialization of the new world economic order. The desire for the renewal of the world economic order would give rise to a framework of friendship between the advanced and the developing countries and also among the developing countries themselves, he said.

The world trade volume between 1975 and 1979 had increased by 32 percent whereas by the year 1980 only recorded an increase of 0.4 percent, the minister said. The slight increase was attributed to the fact that the advanced countries had maintained protectionism against commodity imports from developing countries. The protectionist policy has caused the developing countries to promote cooperation on the fields of economy, technology and trade.

Indonesia as a member feels that it has obtained valuable experience from this subregional economic cooperation. The ASEAN regional economic cooperation has resulted among other things in the preferential trade arrangements covering 8,000 commodities and the undertaking of four joint ASEAN industrial projects. "We are now starting to build motor machinery components manufacturing industries," Radius said.

In this connection the trade minister said the experience from the cooperation could be used as topic of discussions in the coming Asian regional meeting of the Group of 77 member in Jakarta. Radius said state ventures, private undertakings and cooperatives are grouped in Indonesia's trade system, but the private sector is given a greater role to play in trade activities.

In the cooperative sector, the government gives only facilities and incentives on which cooperatives are expected to capitalize for self-propelling advancement. The government sector of the economy is engaged in general trade, production and in other development projects, Radius Prawiro said.

MALAYSIAMAHATHIR: MALAYSIA MAY CHANGE STAND ON DK

BK030045 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Malaysia says it may have to withdraw its support for the continued seating of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations, in view of the uncompromising attitude of certain parties involved in the conflict. This was stated by Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed in Kuala Lumpur today in an apparent reference to the refusal of the Khmer Rouge to enter into a coalition with the other two Kampuchean resistance movements. They are the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front and the Moulinaka group of former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Addressing the fourth general assembly of the ASEAN Interparliamentary Organization, AIPO, the prime minister said countries in Southeast Asia have entered an era fraught with unprecedented peril. The problem of Kampuchea had plagued the region for the last 2 years, and appeared to be no nearer to an equitable solution.

STRAITS TIMES VIEWS ASEAN KAMPUCHEAN EFFORTS

BK020746 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 30 Jan 82

[Editorial: "Only Way"]

[Text] Despite a rebuff from the Khmer Rouge, ASEAN is determined to continue its efforts to seek a political settlement in Kampuchea. The challenge of reconciling the divergent views of former foes was never an easy one. But politics is the art of the possible, and ASEAN is not lacking in statesmanship and stamina. The temporary set-back to coalition hopes does not change its perception that if the resistance movement is to find credibility, Sihanouk, Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge must forge a united front against Hanoi.

Who will gain if the hopes for an alliance are belied? Not the Khmer Rouge, though their China-fostered illusions may reflect otherwise. Without the participation of Sihanouk and Son Sann, the erstwhile tormentors of Kampuchea will continue to be dreaded by their own people and reviled by the world for their blood-stained record. Since 1979 ASEAN diplomacy has secured for them UN support. But the world assembly cannot be taken for granted. If a coalition fails to materialise, the representative character of Khieu Samphan's 'government' loses credibility. Time, too, is not on the side of the former rulers of Kampuchea. Their 40,000-strong force is no match for Vietnam's war machine. While it is true that maintaining military pressure against Hanoi has its uses, the ultimate solution to the Indochina quagmire is political, not military. The strategy of prolonged insurgency will hurt Vietnam, but will not restore to the Khmer Rouge their lost republic.

The resistance groups are agreed on the need for cooperation, but are quibbling over allocation of portfolios. That is like counting chickens even before the eggs are laid. One would think that if Hanoi withdraws, the question of future rule could be left to the Cambodian people. It is inconsistent to condemn Vietnam for subjugating the Khmers but at the same time to dread letting the people of Kampuchea choose their future leaders through free elections. All these considerations are, however, premature. The urgent task is to liberate the tortured land from a foreign yoke. The status quo is intolerable to all parties concerned, save Beijing. Vietnam is bleeding away slowly. Heng Samrin is nowhere near acquiring legitimacy. The Khmer Rouge are pawns in Beijing's Indochina game. ASEAN's sincere dream of stable and prosperous neighbours and a zone of peace in this troubled part of the world is not finding fruition.



JOINT COMMUNIQUE SIGNED WITH SAUDI ARABIA

BK011022 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Malaysia and Saudi Arabia have agreed to intensify cooperation in all fields -- including economic, political and cultural -- to reflect the strong Islamic bond between the two countries. A joint communique issued in both Riyadh and Kuala Lumpur at the end of his majesty the yang dipertuan agong's week-long state visit to Saudi Arabia said both sides also agreed to further encourage the commercial and private investments among concerned parties in the private sectors of both countries.

Malaysia and Saudi Arabia also reviewed the technical, scientific and cultural cooperation between them and agreed on the necessity of their continuation and development.

The joint communique said that in the field of international relations both countries reviewed the world political and economic situations and stressed the need to strengthen and promote international peace and security on the basis of the principles of equality, sovereignty, regional security, territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

They also agreed that all differences among countries should be solved through peaceful means. Both Malaysia and Saudi Arabia also reiterated their commitment to the principles and aims of the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Conference.

The yang dipertuan agong and King Khalid called for close cooperation among member states of the Islamic Conference in all fields and reiterated the importance and significance of the historic Mecca declaration.

The communique said his majesty extended an invitation to King Khalid to visit Malaysia. A similar invitation was also extended to Crown Prince Fahd, who is also Saudi Arabia's deputy prime minister. Both invitations were accepted and the date of the visit would be fixed later.

On the situation in west Asia, both countries expressed concern about the increasingly dangerous situation arising out of the act of aggression of the Zionists and subversive actions of Israel and its repeated violations of UN resolutions, international bodies and world public opinion.

Both heads of state also expressed their disapproval of the annexation of Jerusalem to Israeli entity by Israel. They considered the Israeli action illegitimate and a blatant violation of all international laws and accords. They also condemned the recent annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights by Israel and described the action as a provocative violation of all international laws and agreements.

Malaysia welcomed the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council and expressed its wish for the council's continuing success to realize the goals for which it had been established.

On Afghanistan, both countries reiterated their call for the immediate withdrawal of all Soviet forces from that country so that the Afghan people could themselves decide on their future without external interference.

Malaysia and Saudi Arabia also expressed their concern over the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq and repeated their call for an end to the fighting through positive response to the efforts of the peace committee of the Islamic summit conference to find the peaceful settlement.

On ASEAN, the Saudi Arabian Government expressed its complete support for the endeavors of ASEAN member countries to create a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia. On world Muslim solidarity, both countries agreed that Muslim states themselves were required to consult and cooperate among themselves at bilateral and multilateral levels to strengthen Islamic solidarity for the achievement of progress and stability of the Muslim ummah [community].

The yeng dipertuan agong expressed his gratitude and deep appreciation to King Khalid for the warm reception and generous hospitality accorded to him, the raja permaisuri agong and his royal entourage.

#### SINGAPORE

#### IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT

##### Meeting With Rajaratnam

BK271153 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] The vice president of Iraq, Mr Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, has held talks with the deputy prime minister for foreign affairs, Mr Rajaratnam, and the minister for foreign affairs and culture, Mr Dhanabalan. Also present were the Iraqi minister for trade and member of the Revolutionary Command Council, Mr Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, and other officials. Mr Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and his 13-member delegation arrived earlier this afternoon for a 3-day official visit. They were met on arrival by Mr Rajaratnam and the health and second defense minister, Mr Goh Chok Tong. This evening they will attend a dinner hosted by Mr Rajaratnam.

##### Meeting With Nair

JN281347 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Singapore, 28 Jan (INA) -- Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf held talks here today with Singapore President Devan Nair. The talks dealt with various international issues as well as bilateral relations. Ma'ruf reviewed the developments of the Iraqi-Persian conflict, the Zionist aggression against Iraq and the Persian regime's cooperation with the Zionist entity in an attempt to stop Iraq's development movement. He indicated Iraq's positive response to the international initiatives and efforts to end the war and the Persian enemy's intransigence and rejection of all these initiatives. He also explained Iraq's preparations to host the Nonaligned Movement's summit conference in Baghdad in September and the coordination being carried out with all member states to render this conference successful and to enhance the movement's activities.

Nair expressed his wishes of success for Iraq in holding the summit and stressed that its convocation in Baghdad will be a basic pillar to assert the movement's principles and independence.

Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister, who is accompanying Ma'ruf on his visit, met here today with Tony Tan, Singapore minister of trade and industry. The two sides discussed bilateral trade and economic relations and ways of implementing the trade agreement signed in Baghdad in October last year in a manner which effectively contributes to developing and diversifying trade exchange between Iraq and Singapore. The two ministers agreed to hold a meeting for the joint economic committee in Singapore this year. They also discussed ways of developing bilateral technical cooperation, particularly in the field of training and the contribution by Singapore construction companies to Iraqi development projects. Hasan 'Ali stressed the solidity of the Iraqi economy despite the war Iraq is waging against the Iranian regime. He also stressed the Iraqi leadership's insistence on implementing the scheduled projects according to the plans drawn up for them.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

4 FEB 82

